The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,212 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
† B. L. CATHAY	2933	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th „
VERONA	3116	500	F. Speck	17th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th „
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3129	550	P. W. Case	17th „
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
ORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	„ 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rassevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged —

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ASTON HALL on or about 28th Jan. 1888.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feb. 1888.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL on or about 7th March 1888.
S.S. KIRBY HALL on or about 12th April 1888.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

The S.S. MERTON HALL, 5,100 tons, 500 H. P., Captain Barnes, will sail on the 30th March.

This steamer has been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Her Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD, BATES AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 14th Jan., 1888.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Forbes Street 4th Jan., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th January, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th „
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st „
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th „
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st „
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	15th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BARAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, positively. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of s. s. RIVERSDALE, from London, are informed of her arrival, and are requested to take DELIVERY of her CARGO, from PRINCE'S DOCK, as they are come to hand. The BILLS of LADING should be forwarded to Captain Mooney for Countersignature at the office of Messrs. Cursetjee & Eduljee, Dubashes, No. 1, Forbes Street. All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents for Captain Mooney, s.s. Riversdale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRAVELLING RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, warranted all Wool, choice Assortment of the most popular Clan favours ... each Rs. 21-8 and	30	0
ALL WOOL MAUDS in a variety of Scotch mixtures and Fancy Tweeds, each from ... Rs. 15-0 to	25	0
"OSBORNE" WOOL WRAPS, pure Wool Fancy Check Patterns ... each	18	0
THE "SHIKAR RUG," Very warm and durable ... each	9	8
ALL WOOL RUGS.—A large and choice Assortment of different Textures and Patterns, each from Rs. 12-0 to	35	0
WASHING COTTON DUST WRAPS.—Neat and pretty fancy Stripes ... each from Rs. 2-4 to	4	0

SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS,
DRESSING GOWNS,
MONEY BELTS,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WARM CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
CARDIGAN VESTS, no Sleeves, Navy Blue, Dark Brown, or Black ... each from Rs. 6-0 to	8	0
CARDIGAN JACKETS, long Sleeves, Navy Black, Dark Brown, &c., &c. each from Rs. 9-0	12	8
Do. do. do. Tailor made, extra warm, with fancy Fronts, very Superior each Rs. 22-8 and	25	0
DRESSING GOWNS.—For Boardship Use, Stout Grey Whitney, all sizes, very warm and durable ... each from Rs. 18-0 to	21	0
Do. do. in Fancy Check Flannel, lined Wool, very comfortable ... each	22	8
Do. do. Fancy Chintz Patterns, cool and light ... each	13	8
SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. Perfect Fitting—		
Gent's White ... each	2	4
Gent's Scarlet ... „	3	4
Ladies' White ... „	2	0
Ladies' Scarlet ... „	3	0

CASH'S TOWELS.

TURKISH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.
FACE TOWELS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

A CARD.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer : whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IF LEAVING BOMBAY

BY WAY OF THE
BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION
AND WANTING
BOOKS OR NEWSPAPERS,
WINES, SPIRITS OR WATERS
PROVISIONS OR ANYTHING ELSE,
FOR THE JOURNEY
PLEASE CALL AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ... Rs. 110, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do. ... Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters ... Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11
„ „ 100 „ 500 „ ... „ 13

Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
„ „ „ „ 500 „ „ 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines ... per dozen, from	18 to	30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21 to	28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles ... from	23 to	40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose ... from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS

LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch ...	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch ...	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch ...	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch ...	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front ...	90
Do. do. Hunting case ...	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case ...	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! CELEBRATED HOAR & CO.'S — FOR EVERY OCCASION SHIRTS!!

		Rs.
HOAR'S	PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ...	6 for 23
SHIRTS	BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 28
HOAR'S	BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	6 for 32
SHIRTS	SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs	6 for 36
HOAR'S	FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs ...	6 for 30
SHIRTS	OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs ...	6 for 36

			Rs.
HOAR'S	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable ...	each 3 for	8 23
SHIRTS	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new colours (thoroughly shrunk) ...	each 3 for	9 26
HOAR'S	SILK AND WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness ...	each 3 for	9-8 28
SHIRTS	CRICKETING OR BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar and Pocket ...	each 3 for	9 26
HOAR'S	TWILL GAUZE LLAMA Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic.	each 3 for	9 26
SHIRTS	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 3 for	12-8 36

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT=TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { Shirt-Makers, Hosiers, Outfitters, } BOMBAY

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE AND ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS AND PHILLIPS & CO'S MIXTURE OF THE HOLTA TEA.

Holta Mixture, very choice, Re. 1-6 per lb. ; Plantation Mixture, very good and strong, As. 14 per lb ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 per lb.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water ...	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water ...	„	1	0
Seltzer Water ...	„	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade ...	„	1	0
Ginger Ale ...	„	1	0
Raspberryade ...	„	1	0
Aërated Water ...	„	0	12
Potash Water ...	„	0	12
Lithia Water ...	„	1	8
Vichy Water ...	„	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HERMITAGE

CHOICEST AUSTRALIAN VINTAGE.
Similar to the Highest Class Claret.
Per dozen, Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 4 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 ; postage, 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE
OF
COL. HAMILTON SMYTH AND OFFICERS OF EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT,
at 9 o'clock.
"THE MAGISTRATE."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
K.G., K.T., &c, &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.
By special request
THE LAY OF THE BELL
will be repeated at the
TOWN HALL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 24TH JAN., 1888,
At 5-45 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered at 6-45 sharp.

ADMISSION, RUPEE 1.

This being an extra Concert Subscribers' Season Tickets will not be available.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1888, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1888. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Satara.

Satara, 19th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that four several PORT TRUST BONDS (Nos. 4781-4784) for Rs. 1,000 each and four (Nos. 6259-6262) for Rs. 400 each making in all 8 bonds of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,600 belonging to me have been LOST, and APPLICATION is about to be MADE for the issue of DUPLICATES thereof in my favour as the proprietor. No interest on the above bonds has been paid since their issue.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1888.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for execution of certain works at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
2. Sealed tenders, which must be on the proper form, will be received between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd February next, at the office of the undersigned.
3. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E., Ex. Engineer,
Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 21st January, 1888.

GUZERAT PIG STICKING MEET.

COMMITTEE.

Col. Hancock.	Col. Jackson.
Col. Westmacot.	The Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Hunt.

IT is proposed to hold the meet at Easter at the "Null."
There will be two cups to be competed for.
The Guzerat Cup, approximate value, Rs. 1,000, open to all horses.
The "Salmon" Pony Cup, Rs. 250, Arabs 13-2, C. B. 13-3.
The value of the Guzerat Cup depends upon subscription.
The "Salmon" Cup is fixed.
Intending subscribers of Guzerat are requested to communicate with undersigned at once as time for arrangement is short.
As the success of the meet depends upon the number of entries, the Honorary Secretary would be greatly obliged if intending competitors would communicate their intention to enter as soon as possible, although the final entries need not come till
1st Entries close 22nd February.
2nd Do. 5th March.
Rules same as last year.
Decision of Committee final in all points.
Formal prospectus will be published later on.
Mess tents, Ice, and messing will be provided.
Sleeping tents and liquor must be brought.

M. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.
Morvi, Kathiawar, Jan. 1888.

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

☞ I have much pleasure in testifying to the PROMPTITUDE and CARE shown by Messrs HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co., the enterprising NEWSPAPER AGENTS of Bombay, in sending to order an assortment of ENGLISH PAPERS and PERIODICALS for the entertainment of H. E. the GOVERNOR and other GUESTS during their stay at DHORAJI last Christmas. The TACT and DISCRETION with which the order was executed have met with our APPROVAL and SATISFACTION.

BHAGVAT SINHJI,
Thakore Saheb of Gondal.
Gondal, 20th January, 1888.

JANUARY, 1888.

Names.	Yearly. Local. Rs.	a.	Up-Country. Rs.	a.
Pall Mall Gazette (Daily)	45	0	56	0
Athenæum	12	8	14	4
Bat	14	0	15	8
Bird O'Freedom	10	0	11	12
English Mechanic and World of Science	10	0	11	12
Field, with Supplement	26	12	30	0
Fun, with Almanac	7	12	9	0
Graphic, with all Extra Numbers	23	0	25	0
Home News	21	12	23	0
Illustrated Police News, with Extra Numbers	7	12	9	0
Illustrated London News, with all Extra Numbers	23	0	25	0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, with Extra Numbers	22	0	24	0
Illustrated Tit-Bits, with Extra Numbers	9	0	11	0
Judy, including Almanac	10	0	12	8
Lady	15	8	18	0
Lancet	26	0	30	0
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	7	8	9	4
Mail Thrice a Week	30	0	34	0
News of the World	7	8	9	4
Overland Mail	21	0	23	0
Pall Mall Budget	12	0	13	8
Penny Illustrated Paper, Extra Numbers	7	12	9	8
Pictorial World, with Extra Nos.	26	8	30	0
Public Opinion	10	0	11	12
Punch (with Almanac)	12	4	14	0
Queen and Ladies' News, Extra Number	27	12	31	4
Referee	7	8	9	4
Reynold's Weekly Newspaper	7	8	9	4
St. James's Budget	21	4	23	0
Saturday Review	21	4	23	0
Sporting Times	10	0	11	8
Times (Weekly Edition)	10	0	11	8
Tit Bits	7	8	9	4
Truth with Extra Numbers	21	4	23	0
Vanity Fair	22	8	24	4
Weekly Despatch	7	8	9	4
Weekly Freeman	10	0	11	8
World	21	4	23	0

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND Co.,
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
in aid of the
NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND,
Under the Patronage of
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1888.
Commencing at 9 P. M.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Price, Rs. 3.
Back Seat, Rs. 2.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Part Song	The Chough and Crow	Bishop.
Tenor Solo	The Bloom is on the Rye	Bishop.
	Mr. Dixon.	
Bass Solo	Thy Sentinel am I	Watson.
	Mr. Thelenberg.	
Violin Solo	"Legende"	Carl Bohm.
	Mr. Freyvogel.	
Soprano Solo	When the Heart is Young	Dudley Buck.
	Mrs. Walker.	
Baritone Solo	Hope the Hermit	17th Century.
	Mr. Wyer.	
Tenor Solo		
	Mr. Chisholm.	
Duett	Una Sera d'Amore	Campana.
	Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wyer.	

INTERVAL.

PART II.

Tenor Solo	Il mio Tesoro	Mozart.
	Mr. Chisholm.	
Soprano Solo	The Scottish Bluebell	
	Mrs. Boyd.	
Baritone Solo	The Arethusa	Shield.
	Mr. Wyer.	
Tenor Solo	Leaving yet Loving	Marzials.
	Mr. Dixon.	
Soprano Solo	Sunshine and Rain	Blumenthal.
	Mrs. Walker.	
Bass Solo	Father O'Flynn	Stanford.
	Mr. Thelenberg.	
Duett	Excelsior (Harmonium and Piano accompaniment)	Balfe.
	Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEAP PASSAGES!
TO GENOA.
ABOUT 30TH JANUARY.
A 1 S.S. "ALGOMA," 2,300 tons.
Excellent Cabins, 1st class, for families.
Electric light, &c.
REDUCED FARES.
Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents, 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, next, at 5-30 p.m.

J. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

CHUBB'S.

PATENT DETECTOR PAD LOCKS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
1 In.	8	4	2½ In.	12	6
1¼ In.	9	6	3 In.	13	2
2 In.	10	14	3½ In.	15	12

4 In. Rs. 22-8

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MATRICULATION CLASS.

AT the request of numerous friends, MR. DADABHOY PESTONJEE has OPENED a MATRICULATION CLASS. He will be assisted by an efficient staff of Graduates and Under-Graduates. All the subjects of the Examination will be included in the Curriculum.
2nd Floor, Sassoon Buildings, opposite the Town Hall, January 18, 1888.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of Rs. 4 per share, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 24th inst. on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS, with designs and specifications are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a TEAK BUILT STEAM LAUNCH, dimensions about 30'+8'+4' with a pair of high pressure engines of about 10 H. P. nominal.

ALSO.

for the construction of THREE SMALL TEAK BUILT WARP BOATS, complete length 16 feet, beam 6 feet 4 inches, depth 2 feet 4 inches, similar to those in use at Prince's Dock.
Tenders, which will be received up to the 31st January, 1888, should state the date on which the vessels will be delivered complete.
Particulars of the above can be obtained at the Port Office.
The Port Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain, I.M.
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5635 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSEL'S" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, *via* Suez Canal and *vice versa* in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st February 1888, the Train Service on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway will be as given below:—

BETWEEN BHAVNAGAR AND WADWAN JUNCTION.

		Mail.	Mixed.
		A.M.	Noon.
Bhavnagar	Dept.	9 0	12 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	10 31	2 12
Do.	Dept.	10 49	2 27
		P.M.	
Wadwan Junction	Arrl.	2 16	7 8
			A.M.
Wadwan Junction	Dept.	1 50	5 55
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	5 18	10 35
Do.	Dept.	5 28	10 56
			P.M.
Bhavnagar	Arrl.	7 0	1 8

BETWEEN DHOLA JUNCTION AND DHORAJI.

		Mail.	Mixed
		P.M.	A.M.
Dhola Junction	Dept.	5 45	11 55
			P.M.
Dhoraji	Arrl.	10 30	5 59
		A.M.	A.M.
Dhoraji	Dept.	5 30	8 0
			P.M.
Dhola Junction	Arrl.	10 15	1 49

CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent, B.-G. Railway.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14th Jan. 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.
No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85,
at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY MR. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

POONA SKY RACES.

THE DATE of the above Races have been CHANGED to WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 3rd February.
ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 28th January.

L. HANWELL, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

POONA POULTRY SHOW, 1888.

THE following ADDITIONAL PRIZES are offered for PIGEONS and RABBITS at the POULTRY SHOW, to be held at the Empress Garden, on the 2nd February, 1888.

PIGEONS.—CLASS 1.
For the best collection of distinct breeds. Open to all.
1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd, Rs. 25.
CLASS 2.
For the best pair of any breed. Open to all.
1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 15.
RABBITS.—CLASS 1.
For the best pair of English lops.
1st Prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 10.
CLASS 2.
For the best pair of Rabbits any breed.
1st Prizes, Rs. 10; 2nd, Rs. 5.
CLASS 3.
For the best and heaviest pair of Rabbits for table purposes.
1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd, Rs. 5.

N. B.—Intending exhibitors are requested to send lists of exhibits to the Honorary Secretary by the 27th inst. The exhibits to be at the Empress Garden on the morning of the 1st proximo.

COOPOOSWAMY V. MOODLIAR.
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 18th January, 1888.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 11 months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1888.
The approximate quantities required per month are—

Cotton Waste No. 1	1 Ton.
Tallow	10 Cwts.

To be delivered free on Railway wagons, Warri-Bunder, Bombay. Each item can be tendered for separately.
Sealed tenders endorsed as such, will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, up to 1-0 P. M., on the 25th January, 1888.
The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in Cash, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Ry. Co., Ld.
Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st January, 1888

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, through Railway communication between the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways will be established for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888.
Passenger trains will be timed to run as under, *viz*:—

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.			
		A.M.				A.M.	
Gadag	Dep.	6	55	Mormugao	Dep.	8	0
						P.M.	
Hubli	„	9	40	Londa Junc.	Arr.	1	2
Dharwar	„	10	35	Belgaum	„	4	58
Belgaum	„	10	30	Dharwar	„	5	9
		P.M.					
Londa Junc.	„	1	30	Hubli	„	6	4
Mormugao	Arr.	6	20	Gadag	„	8	47

For times at intermediate stations, see Placards at Stations and S. M. Railway Guide for February.
Goods traffic may be booked by rail and Steamer *via* Mormugao, on and after date of opening this route, to and from Bombay, and Stations in Southern Mahratta Country at rates which will be quoted on application to the undersigned, the British India s.s. Company, Bombay, or the Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Mormugao.

JAS. CRAIK, Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 19th January, 1888.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,229	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
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MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60; & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO
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HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
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TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the UPPER FLOOR, of a very commodious Bungalow in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of P. Vuccino, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, for 3, 5, 7, or 9 years the very desirable and large two storeyed bungalow known as "THE VILLAGE VIEW," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Esq., Solicitor. The entire Bungalow is very richly papered, oil painted and decorated very recently under the direct supervision of Mr. Wimbridge and is matted with China and Madras cane matting. The verandah on the ground floor was paved with marble only a month ago, and the verandahs on the first and second floor are covered with marble pattern oil cloth. The accommodation in the house is somewhat extraordinary. The ground floor contains a large dining and a billiard-room, four large dispense rooms, two bath-rooms, and two W. Cs. The 1st floor contains a large drawing-room, forty-six feet long by twenty-six feet wide, a boudoir 32 feet long by 18 feet wide. A Library 30 feet by 16 feet wide and a bed-room of the same size. Two large marble-paved bath-rooms and two W. Cs. on English principle with a verandah 80 feet long by 11 feet wide. The 2nd floor contains exactly the same accommodation as the first, and both the floors command a most magnificent sea and other view. There are also servants' stair-cases at both ends of the Bungalow at the back, and there are very extensive servants' quarters and coach houses. For a chummery nothing better could he desired, also the Bungalow is most convenient for two large families. It is fit also for a nice Family Hotel, or it could be turned into bachelors' quarters. The Bungalow is simply perfect in every way and worth venturing for. The rent is comparatively very moderate For further particulars apply to

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KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Per Annum	Rs 1[illegible]
Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Quarterly	„ [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Rifle Association, Cooria.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bhownagar (s), from Bhownagar; and Europa (s), Liverpool.

Fair.—The annual Samuel Street fair will be held this day, and will continue for five successive days.

Western India Volunteer Athletic Association.—Messrs. Treacher and Co. have very kindly presented a handsome claret cup jug, value Rs. 50, as the first prize for the quarter mile flat race at the approaching Volunteer Tournament. This prize is now on view at their Fort establishment.

Gujarati "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli."—The second lecture of the season 1887-88 will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th instant, by K. R. Kirtikar, on "The Colours of Flowers." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams and specimens, and will be open to the public.

Fall from a Window.—On Sunday, Girimul Myaram, a broker, living on the third floor of a house in Argyle Road, while sitting on a chair near a window overbalanced himself and fell on to the roof of an adjoining house, a height of about 30 feet. He sustained serious injuries to his head and other parts of his body.

Reported Theft.—Aga Amber Ali Ahmed Eswany, a Persian shopkeeper of Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reported to the police, that, during his absence on Sunday forenoon, his shop was entered, and from a show-case, which he found broken open, a quantity of amber beads, precious stones, a brass watch, about sixty-two silver rings, and Rs. 15 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 117, were stolen. Police inquiries are in progress.

Defrauding a Railway Company.—Mr. Byramji Hormusji, head foreman of the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Wari Bunder, charged, yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, a petty merchant, named Abdoola Bunnoobhoy, with giving a false declaration of goods for despatch from Wari Bunder to Lucknow. The object appeared to be to defraud the company to the extent of Rs. 13-3. On conviction, the accused was fined Rs. 12.

Lion Shooting in Kathiawar.—Mr. Amiruddin Tyebjee, who was the guest of the Junagadh State for a few days last week, when on a shooting expedition in the Gir Forest, had the good luck to shoot a splendid lion and a panther. On hearing of the lion's whereabouts last Wednesday, Mr Amiruddin had a sharp ride of twelve miles, coming near him in the neighbourhood of Raira Hill. The lion, which is a fine specimen of the Kathiawar beast, measures eleven feet six inches from tip to tip.

Serious Assault.—A Hindoo, named Suckoo Mohunjee, was on Sunday night removed to the J. J. Hospital having been assaulted by some persons, amongst whom were Kallu Khan and Mahomed Hussain, who were both arrested by the police. The injured man was picked up in an insensible state, and had not regained consciousness at the time of enquiry. His condition is reported to be precarious. The man, it appears, was set upon whilst trying to prevent an assault upon his brother.

Gamblers.—Ebrahim Gooljar and seven other Mahomedans were yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Duncan Road on Sunday night. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint and were convicted. The first two accused having been previously convicted for similar offences were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, two others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest were fined Rs. 7 each.

Fatal Accident at a Quarry.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Gorupdeo, touching the death of Janoo Gainod, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at a stone-quarry at Gorupdeo, who was killed at about 7 a.m. yesterday. It appears he was removing earth from a rock about four feet from the ground, when it suddenly loosened and fell upon the deceased, striking him on the head and killing him on the spot. The verdict was that death was caused by injuries received by the accidental fall of a boulder upon him in a quarry.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Dorothy	M. Curry.
Operatic Selection	Gustavus III.	Auber.
Waltz	Gypsies	Crowe.
Trezette	Buondelmonte	Pacini.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Inspector Saunders yesterday, charged Shaik Mulla, a young Seedee, before Mr. Hamilton, with housebreaking and theft on the 21st inst. The accused, it appeared, was found at one o'clock, on Friday morning, breaking through the roof of a shop in the native town. A servant of the shopkeeper who had just returned after posting placards saw the burglar. The latter, as soon as he saw he was found out, held the servant by the hand and dragged him up on the roof. The servant called out for the police, and a sepoy, who was near by, came to his assistance and arrested the Seedee. When in custody he admitted having broken into several other houses and shops. Inspector Saunders obtained a remand for further inquiries.

Poona First Class Sub-Judge's Court.—We understand that, on some suspicion, the records of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court are being strictly examined by Mr. E. T. Candy, the District Judge of Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

Extensive Theft at Dharwar.—An extensive theft was committed at Baukapur, in the Dharwar District, in which property amounting to about twelve thousand rupees was stolen from the house of one Raghvendrao Saonur.—*Deccan Herald.*

Questionable Improvements at Poona.—The *Deccan Herald* says:—A proposal regarding the removal of unsightly prickly-pear or milk bush hedges of the compounds of houses within the limits of the Suburban Municipality and for replacing the same with good wire fencing or ornamental walls of uniform height at the expense of the landlords, is now before the general committee of the Suburban Municipality.

THE JADHOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This week has given birth to a joint-stock mill concern. It has been working as a private company for some years, and is now converted into a limited liability concern. It is called the Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, limited, in grateful remembrance of its original enterprising founder. Its function is confined to the production of yarn alone, which is highly appreciated, and is in great demand in the markets of China, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Aden for its superior quality.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, VIGIL OF ST. PAUL, APOSTLE AND MARTYR.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEDNESDAY, ST. PAUL'S DAY.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·942
Temperature of the Air	75·0
Wet Bulb Termometer	70·0
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·5
General Directions of Wind*	E, ESE, SW, W, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	149

* From midnight to midnight.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A LECTURE ON SADHOOS.

At the General Assembly's Institute on Saturday evening, the Rev. Mr. J. E. Abbott, of the American Marathi Mission, delivered an interesting lecture on Hindoo Sadhoos. The lecturer began by saying that as humanity is built upon a common plan, a comparative study of the Hindoo and the Christian idea of a Sadhoo became very instructive. He gave descriptions of a Hindoo Sadhoo, quoting passages from the Bhagwatgita and Tookaram, the Marathi poet. He then compared the ideal of a Sadhoo as given there with that of a Christian Sadhoo. The Hindoo Sadhoo must renounce the world, and all its concerns, in order to attain the stage of human perfection, whereas the Christian can enjoy the highest religious experience of which a man is capable, remaining, at the same time, in the world, and fighting the battles of life, and engaging in his daily avocations. The Apostle Paul, for instance, had attained the high ideal of Christian experience, although he had remained all the while in the world and battled with its difficulties. Among the Hindoos, the conception of God was imperfect; while the ideal Christian's love of God lay deeper in the heart, because of the perfect conception of the Supreme Being. The love was intensified by the Christian belief that God has sacrificed himself, in the person of Christ, for man. It was natural that among those who had a perfect conception of God the sense of sin should be much keener than among those whose ideal was not so perfect. The lecturer closed by saying that the life of the Hindoo Sadhoo, as was enjoined by the religious books of this race, was impracticable. Even according to the Hindoo opinion, only a very few can reach the ideal of asceticism. On the other hand, it was a very practicable thing for everyone to attain the Christian ideal; and because of the possibility of its attainment, and its high character, it was one that should be sought after by all. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed at the conclusion of his address.

ANNUAL TREAT—PAREL DAY-SCHOOL.

Last Saturday brought round again the annual exhibition and distribution of prizes in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Day-Schools. The day is always looked forward to with extreme pleasure by the children of the place as well as those of an elder growth. The *fete* was held in the Railway Institute, and the tasteful decorations, both inside and out, reflected great credit on Mr. Parker, secretary to the managing committee, and spoke volumes for his interest in the school. Mr. Carrol, Loco. Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, presided, and in the course of an effective speech remarked that the school appeared to increase in popularity, as it now presented a total attendance of 85 children or double the roll call in 1878. The Government grant for the year was Rs. 523, and he had great satisfaction in noticing the complimentary terms of the Inspector's report in respect to the thoroughness of the teaching. He was also happy to state that during the past year the school was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. Lenahan, B A., as head-master, and his painstaking efforts to advance the education of the children could not but be productive of good results. His warm thanks were also due to Miss Nicker, head-mistress, and Miss Stevens, junior class mistress, for their well tried services and continued interest in the children's welfare.

The programme for the evening contained a number of good things, the best being a set of nursery rhymes, quadrilles, sung and danced by the children of the school in a manner that was marvellous, considering the ages of the little ones, and in a style that told of careful coaching. The most important event, however, was the distribution of prizes, after which the Christmas tree was rapidly stripped of the many and handsome gifts that were suspended on it in sweet confusion, and as far as practicable each child present came in for a share of the good things. The presence of the Agent, Major Bissett, added to the attractions of the gathering, and after a pleasant evening many of the visitors dispersed and the remainder gave themselves up to the seductive strains of the waltz or lost themselves in the intricacies of the square dances.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER BY A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SHAIK MOHIDEEN BIN SHAIK DAWOOD.

Their Lordships considered to-day a reference made by Mr. Moscardi, Acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Moscardi remarked that the accused was charged before him, on the commitment of Mr. Wiltshire, Divisional Magistrate, with the offence of robbery, under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused and another man, named Ibrahim, were convicted jointly before Mr. Shrinivas, Second-Class Magistrate, of personating a public servant and of extortion. Ibrahim appealed to the District Magistrate, who, purporting to act under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directed Mr. Wiltshire to try the accused Mohideen, and not the accused Ibrahim only, on a charge of robbery under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Wiltshire, after making further inquiries into the case, committed both the accused to take their trial in the Sessions Court. Mr. Moscardi was of opinion that the District Magistrate was not competent to order a retrial of the accused, Mohideen, and that he had no course left to him but to refer the case to the High Court, under section 438, for orders. Moreover, the accused had already been convicted on the same evidence, and had already undergone the full term of the sentence passed upon him.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in giving judgment on the reference, said: The order of the District Magistrate, dated the 16th November 1887, in the case of the accused Mohideen is altogether illegal. The accused was convicted under sections 170 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code by the Magistrate Second-Class, and made no appeal to the District Magistrate, who, however, when dealing with the appeal of Ibrahim, who was convicted in the same case with Mohideen, and of the same offences, was of opinion that the second accused was guilty of an offence under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. He, therefore, on the appeal of Ibrahim, set aside the conviction and sentence recorded against both the accused, and ordering the retrial of Ibrahim, took cognisance, as he says, also of the case of Mohideen, and transferred it under section 192 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who has committed it to the Court of Sessions. The District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to reverse the conviction and sentence in the case of Mohideen, or to take cognisance of the case against him, except by reporting it to the High Court. His order is not justified by any provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and must, with the proceedings taken thereunder, up to and inclusive of the order of commitment, be set aside. If the District Magistrate thinks any further proceedings necessary, he should act according to law.

CASTE FEASTS AND FEUDS.

Yesterday afternoon the vicinage of the Bhattia Mahajunwady, situated near the police station in Picket-road, behind the Volunteer Rifles head-quarters, was the scene of much bustle and excitement. Carriages lined the road on either side up to a considerable distance; and serried throngs of men, women, and children emerged from and entered the Mahajunwady premises. There were *tom-toms* beating, which were aided and abetted by a native band in the unprofitable business of producing discordant sounds. The men, women, and children, belonging to the Halai as well as the Kutchee sections of the Bhattia community, were brought from their residences in carriages freely provided for them, and were taken back afterwards in a similar manner. Special tram-cars had also been engaged for some of those who attended. They all came to a feast given at the expense of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, in connection with the marriages of his son and daughter, which took place last Thursday. A singular feature of this caste feast was that there was a caste feud mixed up with it. Invitations to the feast had been freely circulated: but the heads of the Halai Bhattia, of which Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee is a member, on hearing that the feast was coming off, contended that he had no right to give it without having previously obtained their permission for the purpose. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee was summoned to show cause why he should not be interdicted from giving the feast on the ground that no previous permission had been granted for it. No response having been made to the summons, the heads of the community called a meeting of the caste last Sunday, when it was resolved that the members of the caste should be informed by "sadh" or criers that those who attended yesterday's feast would incur the severest displeasure of the Mahajun. The penalty incurred by those who attended the feast is a matter for future consideration by the leaders of the caste. The fact, however, is that the giver of the feast found many willing mouths to feed from 5 to 9 p.m. yesterday.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

BEATING A WOMAN TO DEATH.

A DEFECTIVE TRIAL QUASHED.

An appeal from a sentence of death and of transportation for life passed by Mr. Unwin, Acting Sessions Judge of Sholapore, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Bapu wallad Yeshwantrao and two others, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the Bombay High Court yesterday. The first prisoner had been convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of a woman, named Sita, on the 18th September last at Akola, and the two other men had been convicted of abetment of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. G. R. Kirlosker appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The first prisoner and the deceased Sita had had some time since a dispute about the possession of certain property. The parties went to law, and the suit was decided in favour of Sita. The prisoner vowed vengeance on her; and on the night of the 18th September last, he directed a man, named Rama, to bring Sita to the house of one Narayen. Rama went to Sita's house to fetch her, but not finding her at home, he was returning to the first prisoner, when he fell in with the woman on the road. He pursuaded her to follow him to Narayen's house where Bapu and the other accused Tatya were awaiting their arrival. Bapu then told Rama to go back to his business. He proceeded to do so, but had not gone very far before he heard Sita groaning, and on turning round he saw the accused Tatya holding Sita down, and Bapu striking her with a stick. When she was quiet dead, Bapu wrapped up the corpse in a blanket and threw it into a well hard by. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first prisoner to death, and the other two to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment, said: This serious case has been improperly tried in the Court of Sessions, where no sufficient care has been taken to ascertain whether the witnesses were speaking the truth. The Sessions Judge states that the four accused were all in arrest of some kind on the 22nd September, but he failed to enquire upon what information the arrests were made, and that is a matter of some importance in the present case. If the entry in the police diary under date the 22nd September be correct (and the chief constable should have been specially questioned about it) the statements made by Anyaba to the police were very different from those made by him at the trial, and the discrepancy seems to favour the conclusion that the arrests were not made solely on information given him. No inquiry, however, was made into this point, nor was any explanation asked for regarding the glaring discrepancies which appear on the record in the statements of the chief constable and the head constable as to the information given to them, while Anyaba's complaint was never shown to either of these witnesses, and the suspicious appearance of the entry of the date on the complaint was not noticed by the Sessions Judge. It cannot even be ascertained from the proceedings how the name of Rama first became known to the police. Again in the diary, the only witnesses mentioned as having been examined up to the 22nd September are Pragay, Ramchundra, and one Ghena, who is not, however, the same person as the witness of the same name at the trial. Mahadeo appears in his stead to tell the story of a conspiracy, but it is nowhere explained under what circumstances the evidence of Mahadeo was obtained, or how and when the witnesses Ghena, Ganesham, and Narayen were brought or came forward. Considering that the alleged murder took place during the night of the 18th September, that Sita's body was found in the well on the morning of the 19th, that the head constable came to the village on the same day, and the chief constable on the next day, we should certainly have expected that, if the witnesses who now give evidence had then come forward, and given any information at all of what they now profess to have seen and to know, and to have told Anyaba, the accused would have been at once arrested, whereas the facts are that Rama was not arrested until the 21st September, and the three other accused until the 22nd, that is, after Rama's denunciation of them. A full and searching enquiry ought to have been made as to the reason of this delay in making the arrests. Not only, however, has the trial been defective in these respects, but the Sessions Judge has also committed a material error of law in admitting as evidence against the accused, who are now the appellants, the so-called confession of the fourth accused Rama. The statement of Rama to the magistrate (which was withdrawn in the Court of Sessions) is not a confession at all, but is simply and purely an endeavour on his part to exculpate himself entirely; and in that endeavour, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, he was successful. Such a statement, it is clear, is in no way admissible in evidence under section 30 of the Evidence Act (X. B. H. C. R. 497; X. Bengal L. R. 453 and VI. I. L. R., Calcutta, 279.) The consideration of this statement must have exercised a powerful influence on the mind of the Sessions Judge, and contributed, as is clear from his judgment, very materially to establish his belief in the guilt of the appellants. The question then remains as to the course we should adopt with reference to these appeals. On the one hand, it is urged that the admissible evidence on the record is weak, discrepant and improbable, concocted after the event, and such that no judge or jury ought to convict upon. On the other hand, it is contended that had the trial been properly conducted, the alleged discrepancies and improbabilities would have been explained and removed, and that it would be found that the witnesses, one and all, had given the evidence they now gave to the police immediately on their arrival at the scene of the murder. We think that there can be no doubt that the attention of the Sessions Judge was not directed to the necessity of testing the veracity of the witnesses by ascertaining how soon they gave information of what they now say they saw, and how far their present evidence agrees with their former statements, evidence of which could have been admissible under section 155, cl. 3, or section 156 of the Evidence Act. It is not denied that there is evidence against the accused: the argument is only as to the truth of the evidence. It would be manifestly unjust for the court sitting in appeal to treat the evidence as false, because it is not referred to in the police diary, when no inquiry at all has been made in the court below on the question whether the evidence is corroborated or not by the statements made to the police. Of course, if it is a fact that the witnesses in this case came forward and gave evidence only after the arrest of the accused, it might well be presumed that their evidence is false and concocted. If, however, on the other hand, it is found that they told Anyaba, and that Anyaba told the police the very day after the murder, what they are now said to have told him, then the greater part of the argument that has been addressed to us would fall to the ground. No inference as to the statements they made to the police, or failed to make, can be drawn from the police diary which has been filed as an exhibit; but is not admissible in evidence. That diary and the statements reduced to writing by the police officers under section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which really form a part of it, should, however, have been referred to for the means of suggesting further enquiry; and any statements made to the police, which tended either to corroborate the evidence given at the trial or to impugn it, should have been proved by the oral testimony of the police officers at the trial. We think that, in the interests of justice, a new trial is necessary. No doubt the evidence does not lie open to the objections that it is improbable, and that the witnesses have not sufficiently explained how they came to be on the spot on the particular night of the murder; and that their appearance on the scene one after the other, without any one of them seeing the others, is suspicious. The way, also, in which the accused are said to have been identified, for instance, Tatya and Gita, by one witness, by their voices, when it does not appear that they spoke at all; and Gita by another witness by her clothes only, is by no means satisfactory. Further no evidence has been given to show that the place where the murder is alleged to have been committed, was on the way leading from the house of Sita to that of Narayen. After giving due weight, however, to all these considerations, we cannot say that there is not evidence on the record sufficient to justify a court in calling on the accused to enter on their defence; for that we think is the test to be applied to a case like this, where there has been a very imperfect trial and an improper admission of a supposed confession prejudicing the convicts; but where the evidence by reason of such irregularities not being such as to justify a confirmation of the conviction, is yet not in itself so entirely false and worthless as to justify an immediate acquittal. In such a case we think that the proper course is to order a re-trial under section 423, cl. B., of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and as we cannot separate the case of any one of the appellants, from that of the others, we reverse the finding and sentence recorded against each of them, and order them to be retried by the Court of Sessions. In re-trying the case, the Sessions Judge should have his attention directed to the circular order No. 26, at page 11 of the High Court Circulars, and to the court's ruling in Imperatrix *vs.* Sittaram Vithal, decided on the 24th March 1887, and to XI. B. H. C. R. 120.

Referring to the bankruptcy of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, nephew of the late Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, a contemporary hopes that the ancient and noble house that he represents will find a way out of its difficulties by the sale of the Irish property. A portion of the Bucks estates of the Hampdens has been in their possession since the time of Edward the Confessor, and it would be a grievous thing to see the family dispossessed after more than 800 years' occupancy.

THE POLICE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The annual reports on the state of crime and working of the police in the several divisions of the Bombay Presidency for 1886 are reviewed by Government in a Resolution which bears the date of the 12th instant. Government complains of the delay which has occurred in the submission of the reports, and insist on a strict compliance with their orders on this point in future. The present review deals only with crime and the working of the police. Government do not consider it desirable to deal with matters of administrative reform and important questions of policy.

The arming of the police, the provision of houses, and a large increase in the annual expenditure on the force, are matters that are, and for some time have been, under the consideration of Government. But they are not matters that can be dealt with in a general survey of what has been accomplished in the past year. At the same time the Governor-in-Council does not wish to discourage all mention of such matters in the annual report, provided that they take the form of inferences immediately deducible from the year's events. Any treatment of such matters as questions of administrative reform should be confined to special reports.

TUITION BETWEEN MAGISTRATES AND POLICE.

After touching briefly on the law regarding the issue of processes by magistrates, regarding which Government cannot give any general directions, the Resolution deals as follows with the subject of tuition between magistrates and the police:—

The Governor-in-Council notices with regret that from the tone of the reports of the District Superintendents of Police, there appears to be in many cases a defective appreciation on their part of the proper relations between the police and the magistracy. He must call attention to the fact that one of the functions of the magistracy is judicious criticism of the actions of the police. He recognizes that the feeling of irritation which is apparent from some of the reports of the District Superintendents of Police, is the outcome of a consciousness that the police do most valuable and successful work, very frequently, under most difficult and trying conditions. At the same time, judicious guiding and considerate criticism will often check error and wrong and prevent its recurrence. Where the criticism is injudicious and unfair the police are not left without a remedy, when the proper steps are taken for bringing any such case under consideration. It is to be feared that the District Superintendents of Police sometimes jump to the conclusion that magistrates or judges are wrong in their decisions of acquittal, without making themselves fully acquainted with the reasons on which those decisions are based. A police officer should always be most cautious in giving expression to an opinion adverse to that judicially expressed by a magistrate or judge, and should studiously avoid complaint even to a higher authority without having mastered not only the nature of the evidence on which the decision was based but the manner in which it came before the Court.

RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES.

Government do not share the despondency of the Inspector-General and the District Superintendents regarding the recruiting difficulty.

Very great stress has been laid in these reports on the immediate necessity for a thorough re-organization of the police force throughout the Presidency. Attention has been repeatedly called to the difficulty in recruiting, and to the unattractiveness of the police force as a profession. The Governor-in-Council recognizes that there is much force in what is said on these matters, and the necessities of the police and the desirability of making the force as effective as possible are questions of constant and earnest consideration. But it is observed that a tone of somewhat excessive dejection pervades the report of the Inspector-General of Police and those of some of the District Superintendents of Police.

DECREASE OF CRIME.

Government then proceed to give reasons for the faith that is in them. They point out that a careful consideration of the statistics for the last four years shows that while cognizable crime has perceptibly diminished, the activity of the police and their success in dealing with it have surely and steadily increased.

The number of cognizable offences reported has decreased by nearly 3,000 or more than 7 per cent., in the four years. Since 1884 the decrease has been general, though in 1883 the number of reported cognizable cases for the Central Division was less than in any year since. The decrease in the Southern Division in 1886 is really remarkable and calls for particular attention.

Serious offences against person and property, or against property only, have slightly decreased in the last three years. These are crimes in the commission of which offenders display a brutality and reckless disregard of consequences that indicate the highest degree of criminalty. That there has been no general increase in the number of such offences is one sure sign that the most dangerous class of criminals are fairly held in check. At the same time it is to be regretted that there is not a more marked decrease in the number of such offences, and that the number reported in 1883 has been so largely exceeded ever since.

The number of thefts reported has generally and steadily diminished. The number in 1886 was 3,747 less than, and only 79 per cent. of, the number in 1883. This again is a clear indication either that the general criminality is less or that the effective power of the police is greater. Where there are no special or local influences at work, thefts are a class of crime, the fluctuation in which may safely be taken as an indication, possessing peculiar value of the general state of criminality.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

Another indication of the efficiency of the police as a detective force is afforded by the fact that although the number of cases reported has decreased, the total number of cases in which convictions have been obtained has steadily increased, and 1886 was 44·7 per cent of the whole number reported against 39·4 per cent. in 1883.

The total number of arrests made has increased since 1883, and the total number of persons convicted has increased, not only absolutely, but relatively to the number of arrests made also. The statistics of the cases investigated by the police in which convictions were obtained show a still more remarkable increase in the detective efficiency of the police. The per centage of cases in which convictions have been obtained to cases investigated by the police has increased steadily and generally. For the Presidency as a whole it has risen from 42·31 in 1883 to 60·15 in 1886. This affords additional proof, not only of increased activity on the part of the police, but also that their activity was not misdirected.

The results obtained from an examination of the figures relating to stolen property are not so satisfactory; but reviewing the various statements, as a whole, the "Governor-in-Council is not disposed to take an unfavourable view of the work done. He sees nothing to prevent a hope that the work of the police throughout the Presidency may attain to the standard of those districts in which a high degree of success is now most conspicuous."

MOTIVES FOR MURDERS.

It appears that in the whole Presidency there was one more true case of murder than in the previous year. The variations in the Central and Southern Divisions were, however, extraordinary, the number of murders in the former having increased while in the latter it decreased. Government complain of a want of uniformity in the classification of murders according to motives; but the following is the general classification to be deduced from the reports:—

Motives.	Sind.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division
Jealousy, intrigue or domestic unhappiness	28	12	13	7
Revenge, quarrels or enmity	6	13	3	9
In the commission of offences, or for gain	...	10	8	6
Infanticide	...	1	10	1
Insanity	...	2	..	...
Other causes	6	9	13	6
Total..	40	47	47	29

Omitting pending cases the percentage of convictions is 44·44 including the number of cases in which the accused died or committed suicide, or was insane, and in which, or at least in a majority of which, it may be assumed there was no doubt of the accused's guilt. The undetected cases were 16·66 of the whole.

Considering the attention that every case of murder receives, and that in every case the whole energies of the police are employed in the detection of the offender, cases of murder may be taken as a very fair test of the shortcomings of the police as a detective body. Their detective ability is admittedly low, and the fact is certainly borne out when it is considered that the police were successful in detecting and convicting the offenders in only 44·44 of the cases that were fully investigated. The percentage of undetected cases is by no means alarmingly high. The weak point of the detective work is evidently in the collection of evidence, and placing it effectively before the Criminal Courts.

The reports show that there has been an increase in the number of robberies and dacoities. There has, however, been no prevalence of professional robbery.

Great improvement has taken place in the police in the Kolaba and Ahmednagar districts, and the "Governor-in-Council fully concurs in the District Magistrate, Mr. Keyser's, appreciation of the industry and zeal with which Mr. Cox discharged his duties," Mr. Vincent who was in charge of the Ahmednagar district also "deserves very great credit for his administration of the police." Nor is Mr. Kennedy, who was in charge of the Rutnagherry district, forgotten. "The Governor-in-Council observes with pleasure that Mr. Kennedy's views do not interfere with the success uniformly obtained by him as a Police Superintendent." Mr. Henderson and Mr. Spence, the former of whom was in charge of the Surat district from January 1 to August 6, and the latter, for the rest of the year, are also commended, the Resolution remarking that they have shown "very creditable administrative abilities."

MORTALITY IN AHMEDABAD.

We have received a statement from Mr. Runchorelall Chotalall, president of the Ahmedabad Municipality, showing the total deaths in that city during the year 1887 as compared with the preceding years. Mr. Runchorelall writes:—

"The great decrease in death-rate which was obtained in the preceding year of 1886, has been very nearly maintained during this year, thus showing the advantage of removing the filth of night-soil from the vicinity of the city to a safe distance. The work of removing the night-soil began from the commencement of 1886, and it is interesting to note that the death-rate which dropped in 1886 from 50·85 to 35·57 is nearly maintained in 1887, because the rate is not more than 36·36. The year 1887 was not a very healthy year, and cholera had made its appearance here as well as in the neighbouring districts. The total number of deaths during the two years 1886 and 1887 was 9,157, while in the two preceding years 1884 and 1885, the number was 12,352, thus showing a saving of 3,195 lives. The decrease as compared with the average of eleven years ending 1885 is also satisfactory. Although the decrease in the death-rate already obtained is very good, it is far from being as low as we should wish it to be. The death-rate of 36 per 1000 is considered high, and if the Municipality would adopt other sanitary measures which are needed, it is hoped that we should be able to reduce the rate considerably more."

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Patrick Burns, a cook on the ship Lowther Castle, charged Mr. J. Harvey, the chief mate of the same ship, before Mr. Hamilton, with grievously assaulting him on the 19th inst. Mr. Burder appeared for Burns. According to the statement of the cook it appeared that he had gone to the steward for some sugar he required. While there the mate called out to him to be quiet and afterwards came out of his cabin and assaulted him. Subsequently the captain sent for him, and while he was going there the mate followed him and commenced abusing him. He returned the abuse. As soon as he was inside the cabin the mate threw him down, jumped on him and hit him with his knee. Captain Scarborough, who was in the cabin at the time, interfered and pulled the mate away and subsequently sent him (Harvey) out of the cabin. Shortly after this Burns felt great pain in his side and was sent ashore, and on being examined he was found to have sustained a fracture of the ribs. The captain gave evidence which corroborated Burn's complaint. He added that Burns was certainly drunk at the time, though not so drunk as to be unaware of what he was doing or not to be able to stand erect. He described the assault which he said took place before he could interfere. In defence Harvey said that Burns had, owing to previous ill-feeling, abused him so foully that he had to stop him. After requesting him to be quiet he went up to Burns and merely put his hand on him and Burns at the same time dropped. Again, while going to the cabin Burns still continued to abuse him. He lost his temper and put his hand again on Burns, who fell on his side. The mate admitted that he put his knee on the cook but he did so to prevent him struggling. Mr. Burder called no further evidence in support of the charge. He pointed out that the assault was one of a very aggravated nature and also alluded to the injuries Burns had received which would cause him to be paid off, as he could not work for some time to come, and then a loss of about 33 per cent. owing to his having to receive his wages in Indian money. Mr. Burder asked that Harvey should be punished very severely in order that he might be taught a lesson that big bulky men of his frame could not tyrannize over men smaller and weaker than himself. And Mr. Burder suggested that the mate should be compelled to compensate Burns for the heavy loss and expenses he would be put to. Mr. Hamilton, in disposing of the case, characterized the assault as a most unprovoked one. He had no doubt Harvey lost his temper, but that did not justify him in stamping upon Burns and fracturing his ribs. Burns would be prevented from joining any ship and would also have to enter hospital, and for the expenses he would be thus put to Harvey was responsible. His Worship fined him a month's wages, £8 in its equivalent in rupees, which he awarded to Burns as compensation.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

The Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races are to be held on Wednesday, the 29th of February, and Saturday, the 3rd of March. The following is the prospectus:—

Stewards:—Mr. H. C. Burder, Mr. G. W. Cotgrave, Col. W. Merriman, R.E., Capt. Phayre, Mr. P. Tobin, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. J. Littleton Symons, Mr. E. M. Slater, Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E., Hon. Sec.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race.—The Little-Go Steeplechase.—For Arab and C. B. galloways or ponies. 14 hands to carry 11 stone 7 lb. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. Bs. allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course. About 1½ miles.

2nd Race.—The All Horse Steeple Chase.—Walers 13 stone, Arab and C. B. horses 11 stone. C. Bs. allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course. About 2 miles.

3rd Race.—The Bombay Gymkhana Cup.—Value, Rs. 500. Open race. Distance, ½ mile. For all Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2. Weight for age and inches raised 28 lbs. 3 lbs. allowed for each ½ inch under 13-2.

4th Race.—The Gymkhana Derby.—For Arab and C. B. horses. Arabs to carry 11 stone. C. Bs. 11 stone and 7 lbs. Distance, ½ mile.

5th Race.—The Polo Stakes.—For all *bona fide* polo ponies, which are recognised as such by the stewards, and certified to by the Honorary Secretary previous to the lotteries. Weights 11 stone. ½ mile heats without dismounting.

SECOND DAY.

1st Race.—The Gymkhana Pony Chase.—For Arab and C. B. ponies, 13-3 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. B. ponies allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course. About 1½ miles.

2nd Race.—The Gymkhana Steeple Chase.—For Arab and C. B. horses. 11 stone 7 lbs. C. Bs. allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course. About two miles.

3rd Race.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby.—For Arabs and C. Bs. 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11 stone. 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. Bs. allowed 4 lbs. Four years old allowed 4 lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 150. Half entrance to go to second horse, with a starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to the third horse.

4th Race.—Dealers' Race.—Open. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 150.

5th Race.—Handicap for Arab and C. B. horses that have started at the meeting. Distance, 5 furlongs.

6th Race.—The Pony Selling.—For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under. Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 11 stone 7 lbs. 4 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 off. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs 99. Half entries to go to second horse. Distance, ½ mile.

Proofs that a real, though slow, revival of trade has set in, says a home paper, are multiplying. Few industries have felt the pinch of depression more severely than the ship-building trade; but during the year that is closing even that has improved, and to a more considerable extent than might have been expected. Freights, which for a long time past had been so low as to be practically unremunerative, have increased at a higher ratio than was anticipated when the year began; while the tonnage of new vessels which have left the stocks shows a decided, and in some cases a really remarkable, improvement. The tonnage built upon the Clyde has advanced 9 per cent. upon last year's figures; upon the Tyne the increase is 11 per cent. In the war ship-building yards the increase is close upon 60 per cent., while at Whitby and Hartlepool it is even greater. During the last two months—largely, no doubt, on account of the low prices of iron and steel—many ship-building yards which have long been partially idle have become busy; and the year closes with a really good prospect for this industry.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 24.—Levée at the Secretariat.
English Mail expected.
Philharmonic Society's Concert, 5-45 p.m.
Expected Arrival of Khyber Malika.
Volunteer Rifle Matches, Cooria.
„ 25.—Small Dance at Government House.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
„ 27.—Sassoon Institute Concert.
Volunteer Rifle Matches.
Departure of M. S. Mirzapore.
„ 28.—H. E. the Governor expected at Belgaum.
Entries close for Poona Sky Races.
Norville's Company at the Gaiety Theatre.
„ 29.—Septuagesima Sunday.
„ 30.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 31.—H. E. the Governor opens the Castle Rock section of the W. I. P. and S. M. Railways.
Breakfast to his Excellency at Castle Rock.
Banquet and Dance at Marmagoa in honour of junction of the Railways.
Bombay Port Trust Inspection of Works.
Quarterly Meeting Volunteer Club.
Feb. 1.—Adjourned Meeting University Senate.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Poona Sky Races.
„ 2.—Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Poona Poultry Show.
„ 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 4.—Investiture Order of Indian Empire, Calcutta.
Expected Arrival of the Duke of Connaught.
„ 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
„ 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
„ 7.—Ball at Government House.
„ 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
„ 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
„ 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
„ 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

INDIAN COAL FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.

An Indian collier writes to a trade paper:—

Sir,—The end to which the development and extension of the Indian coal trade will lead may be gathered from the history of the material and monetary progress of England and other European countries.

The geographical position of India presents immense advantages to the extensive steam navigation between the Cape of Good Hope and Japan,—the Dutch Archipelago not excepted,—by reason of the cheaper transport from the Indian mines, as compared with the export from England and Australia. Statistics shew that the export in 1885 to the above named ports amounted to 2,000,000 tons whilst during 1886 about 230,000 tons came from Newcastle, N. S. W., and Sydney. Thus it will be clear that the coal from India will find markets requiring about 2¼ million tons,—a prospect which should encourage the working of the existing mines on a larger, and therefore necessarily cheaper, scale, and induce adventurers to devise a plan which, when carried out, will realise results commensurate with expectations.

Further more, the Bengal and Assam coals should especially find markets at Bombay, Ceylon and Burma and other ports where they could successfully compete with, and even oust, the English and Australian coals. The chief question to be considered is not the coal, but the freight; and for this reason the position of Calcutta is a matter of the greatest importance. The freight from England and Australia to the above mentioned port often fluctuates considerably according to circumstances. The vessels with coal cargo from either England or Australia take from three to four months to reach the ports of discharge. I would suggest that tonnage for Indian coal exports be provided by steam colliers of sizes most economical, such as those plying between the Tyne and London, Cardiff and the North of France, which return to the loading port without delay in water ballast. The freight from the Tyne to London, 204 miles, occupying 30 hours, amounts to 4s 6d., consequently the freight from Calcutta to the various ports—distance from 500 to 700 miles—will hardly exceed 6 to 7 shillings per ton, the loading and unloading charges being constant factors. In this manner Bengal coal could be placed at the various ports, distance 600 to 1,400 miles, at a freightage cost of 6 to 14 shillings per ton. A well organised fleet of steam colliers, reduced rate of rail freight, and a concession from owners of such collieries in tonnage freight for ports giving return cargo, should crystalise into existence what has hitherto appeared to be imaginary and impossible.

A correspondent of the *Lancet* suggests a new method of combating hydrophobia, which, in the opinion of the editor, is at least open to no objection on *a priori* grounds. He has designed what may be termed an antiseptic pencil: a small point composed of nitrate of potash with a minute percentage of corrosive sublimate. This is contained in so small a compass that it can be habitually carried in a case attached, for instance, to a key-ring. In the event of a bite it would be available for instant application by the person bitten. It is further suggested that, for the benefit of poor persons and children, who would hardly be likely to carry the prepared points for themselves, policemen should be supplied with a stock, as the material can be kept for any length of time without losing its efficacy.

According to reports received from Jelallabad, the Amir of Kabul has brought with him 12 regiments of infantry and 6 regiments of cavalry to Jelallabad; and from the fact that much larger supplies of food are being stored up in Jelallabad than an any previous occasion, the people believe that the Amir of Kabul is probably going to attack Bajaur, Swat, or Tira. The Amir took his whole family with him to Jelallabad. His elder son is 14 years of age and was born at Samarkand. His mother is a daughter of the ruler of Shignan, who had been also the possessor of Badakshan and Wakhan, and who has several times defeated Awan Mulk, the Mehte of Chitral.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for three or four months.—F. B., *Gazette* Office

OPERA HATS, Self-closing, Best Quality, Latest Shapes, Rs. 12-8. Best Silk Plush, Dress Hat, Extra Quality, Rs. 15-8.
THORPE AND CO., Hatters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE "LEVEE."—Gent's White Kid Gloves, Soft and Fresh, all 2 Buttons, Rs. 2-4; Best French, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
THORPE AND CO., Hosiers, Glovers, Rampart Row.

THE "LEVEE."—Gent's Lavender Gloves, Rs. 3; Lavender Sewn Black, White Sewn Black, Rs. 3-4 per pair, all 2 Buttons, very best French.
THORPE AND CO., General Outfitters.

WALKING STICKS, Sterling Silver Mounted, a large choice just arrived, for presentation, &c., from Rs. 3. Swagger Canes, Silver Mounted, Ebony, Rs. 3-8, and Real Malacca, Rs. 3.
THORPE, & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!—A nice assortment, both dressed and undressed, from annas 9 each. Toys in great variety. Fancy presents to suit all classes. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. J. C. DAJI, 43, Trinity Street, near Adumbhai Peerbhai's Market, Dhobeetalav.

FOR SALE, to be delivered after 28th February. A child's riding donkey with Bridle, Saddle, and Chair, complete, Rs. 50.—H. A ACWORTH, C. S., Thana.

WHITE NANSOOKS, Rs. 2-4, Colored, Rs. 2-12; Madras Muslins, annas 4. Silk Gloves and Mitts from Re. 1-4, all Cheap, PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

TO BE CLEARED.—The balance of our stock. Offers solicited.
The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, Stone House, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBER, High Court.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

TO FITTERS.—WANTED, a good steady COTTON MILL FITTER, to line up Mules, &c. Apply to the MANAGER, Elgin Mills Co., Cawnpore.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment, Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's. Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Prorietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

WANTED, a HOSPITL ASSISTANT for the Dispensary at Jhagadia, in the Rajpipla State. Pay, Rs. 50 per mensem.—Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Nandod.—A. SHEWAN, Administrator, Rajpipla State.

MOST IMPORTANT to CHINA TEA CONSUMERS, 5 lbs. boxes of really Superior China Tea are now obtainable for Rs, 5 each at DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depot, 27 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock, very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway ad Steam Navigation Companies.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, a Codd's Patent SODA-WATER FILLING MACHINE, one No. 3 A Filter, one Hand Crushing Machine, and other Soda-Water Machine appurtenances. About 250lbs assorted Essences, Ærated Water Labels, &c.—Apply to LATHAM & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6, Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

HE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna
"*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

NOTES
ON
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A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The Bona Fide Sale of Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel's Valuable Furniture, by Wimbridge, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1-30 p.m., sharp, from lot No. 227.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay. 24th January, 1888

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES, CAST-IRON, BRASS, IRON SAFES, WAGGON WHEELS, &c.

Under instructions from F. L. Charles, Esqr., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., the following:—brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferruless-brass casting, brassplate, ball copper, copper rivets, boring machine, cast-iron pig iron safes, C. I. road roller, lead, pickaxes powras, scrapers, files, tanks, grating, locks, leather hoses, tapes, baskets, rammers' buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, shafts, lamps, wood, casks, stones, scales, weights, boxes, gunny, bellows, wrought and cast-iron, water pump, waggon wheels, anvils, iron drums, teak boards, old dammer, chairs, punkahs, &c.

Also about 50 tons of cast-iron scrap (broken pipes, &c.) at the Water Works Stores, at Chinchpoglee, which may be sold on the following day.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1888.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram to hand this morning contains nothing noticeable, all Saturday's quotations being the same as those of the day before.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet this morning; probable Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports 15,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc	17,84,734
Do. do. Branches	Inc	2,65,803
Other Deposits	Dec	14,76,045
Government Securities	Nil	......
Loans	Dec	74,201
Bills Discounted	Inc	17,69,922
Cash with other Banks	Dec	4,76,079
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec	5,67,266

It will be seen from the above figures that the Bank's Cash Balance had fallen off by nearly 5¾ lakhs. But for the considerable increase in Government Deposits, however, the decrease would have been much greater; for Private Deposits had been withdrawn to the extent of 14¾ lakhs, and Discounts had become greater by some 17½ lakhs, the items which go to show the requirements of trade giving a net increase of about 31¾ lakhs. Considering how comparatively small the arrivals of Produce have been since the new year opened, this increase is quite as much as might have been looked for, and though there has not been much hardening in the Bazaar, so far we cannot count upon the continuance of current rates of accommodation much longer.

COTTON, in the absence of further news of importance from the governing markets has been quiet in tone to-day, dealers steadily maintaining previous prices, however, but buyers holding back for the concession of a rupee at least. Notwithstanding the cancellation of a number of contracts for Bengals, there is still expected to be some pressure for this month's delivery, at all events, in the case of "Good," which is quoted higher day by day. The purchases of new Cotton to-day sum up about 1,500 bales, consisting of 500 bales of Jalgaum at Rs. 206-7; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 179½-80; and the rest chiefly Khangaum, at Rs. 214-5; and Karanja at Rs. 220. The Mills took 300 bales of Old Dharwar, at Rs. 187½ to Rs. 190; and small lots of Untni and Compta at Rs. 168 and Rs. 165, respectively. The following are the official quotations for some of the leading growths:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal	180	173-4	168-9	Ready (168-9)
Do.	179-80	172	168	Jan. 25.
Do.	179	170	165	February.
Khangaum......	......	221	215	Ready.
Do.	......	216	210	March.
Jalgaum	......	209-10	200-2	Ready.
Do.	......	206	198	March.
Broach	240	......	233-4	Do.
Bhownuggur	217-18	207-8	199-200	April.
Do.	217	207	199	May.
Dharwar	......	......	205-6	Do.
Western......	......	......	189	Do.

WHEAT.—A trifling business is reported in old stuff, but nothing in contracts for the new crop, and quotations are unchanged all round.

SEEDS.—The demand which we noticed for *Linseed* on Saturday has subsided, and the market is now quiet, but steady. Other descriptions are not wanted, but are nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,791	bales.
Wheat	9,871	cwt.
Linseed	6,261	"
Gingelly	8,853	"
Groundnuts......................	6,052	"

FREIGHTS.—No fresh engagements are reported, and the market is quiet at our previous quotations.

EXCHANGE.—There has been little business passing on any line to-day, but the market has been firm at Saturday's quotations. The sale for three months' sight Credits is only for the outgoing mail, 1-32d. higher being named for future delivery. Bank Wire Transfers have been offering for March-April, but have not been wanted. At closing, the market is quiet at our quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 1-32d	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 5d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Credits	do.	... 1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs	do.	... 1·81½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been fairly steady to-day, but with little business doing either for money or account. We quote the cash rate for Four per cents. at 98 5-16 to⅜; February account, 98⅛ to 3-16; and March at 97 11-16. 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted at 97 11-16.

SHARES have been very quiet, excepting those of some of the Mill Companies most sought after in which a fair business has again been done, and generally at enhanced rates. Alliance and Sholapore have advanced Rs. 10; Connaught, Jewraj Balloo, and Luckmidas Khimji have moved up Rs. 5; and Empress are Rs. 2½ higher. Hyderabad, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 lower. The National Bank Shares have advanced Rs. 2. Bombay Ice are Rs. 4 down.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	805
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	645
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	190 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,600	Rs. 135	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	100¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	515
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10¼
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		10¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	352
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	45
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	p	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,350
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,380	1,380	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	92
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,260
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250			275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,775
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	400	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	9
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 60	525
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	100	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	430xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,800
Sassoon Press Co.	100	500	500	35	00
Vellmart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs	660

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TODHUNTER—PIPER—December 27th, at the Venice Vice Consulate, George Henry Todhunter, to Florence Lavinia, second daughter of Thomas Piper, Greenwich, England.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CASSELS—CHRISTALL—January 21, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. E. S. Hall, J. A. Cassels, of Bombay, to Frances, daughter of the late P. Christall, Esq., Elgin, N. B

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEATINGE—January 14, at Lahore, the wife of S A J Keatinge, Indian State Railways, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENNING—HOWARD—January 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Brook Deedes, M A, George Clifford Henning, second son of R S Henning, F R C S, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Ethel Newcomen, second daughter of Bernhardt Howard, of Mirzapore.

WALKER—FORBES—January 12, at Monghyr, Richard Alexander Walker, Indigo Planter, Purneah, to Ella Emilie, eldest daughter of Edward Roderick Forbes, Esq. Personal Assistant to Protector of Emigrants, Bengal.

DEATH.

WAGSTAFF—January 19, at his residence, Railway Cottage, Royapuram, Madras, James Richard, son of John Wagstaff, of Bangalore, aged 30 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1888.

THE Local and Supreme Governments might with advantage take a page from the book of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Within three weeks of the close of the year that industrious body has brought out its report upon the year 1887. Yet despite the promptitude with which the Chamber has presented the record of its doings there are no signs of haste in it, and we suspect that if some of the Departments were able to review their doings with the succinct comprehensiveness that characterizes Mr. Marshall's survey they would think they were well served. The report may be characterized in brief as a business-like document, brought out with businesslike promptitude, and the only mystery about it is that it should have taken no more than a twelfth of the time in incubation that is usually allotted to Government Administration reports. For there are very few of these latter that deal with a wider diversity of subjects than the document the substance of which we printed yesterday. Though the report is less voluminous than usual, and though it reviews the events of what, so far as the Chamber is concerned, was a quiet year, it still covers a wide field, and testifies to the exercise on the part of Mr. Forbes Adam and his co-workers of that "unceasing vigilance" which is as much the price of commercial safety as it is that of political liberty. Nor need the public undervalue the prudent reticence which restrained the Chamber now and then from intervening in matters which, despite manifold temptations, they thought it better to leave alone. They declined to take part in the discussion of the Municipal Bill, albeit that the Bill promises to give them the nomination to two seats on the future Corporation. They declined to participate officially in the agitation against the appointment to the Presidency Magistracy,—a decision which, we take it, they have since seen no reason to regret. The reticence of the Chamber, however, was seldom more wisely observed than in regard to railway policy last year. There is no difficulty in indicating directions in which railway extension can be undertaken with great advantage to trade. But the Committee very properly remark that "during a period of financial pressure a prudent Government is naturally averse to incurring increased liabilities in the shape of additional guarantes," and if there is anything in opportunism as a principle of practical policy this is undoubtedly a sound view. The "pegging away" method commends itself to some people, but "pegging away" is often the same thing as an ineffectual expenditure of force at the wrong time which, if used at the right time, might yield good result. Thus far the opportunism of the Chamber has been rewarded by visible result. It has generally managed to put itself on the winning side, and it can point to the Indian Midland and the Bengal Nagpur lines now under construction as amongst the lines of first importance the execution of which it urged upon Government long ago. These, evidently, are not the times in which the Government can with any advantage be induced to undertake railway building for purely commercial objects, though it is as well that the attention of the public should be invited, as it is in this report, to the advantages which may be derived from a scheme of feeder lines, subsidiary to the main trunk systems.

The inaction of the Legislative Department of the Government of India is a subject to which the Committee refer, without, however, passing upon it the censure which was possibly in their minds. It is difficult to see, even in the arrival of a new Legal Member of Council, a justification for the delay which has occurred in passing into law the Bankruptcy Bill introduced two years ago. No project of law could have been more carefully considered than this has been by the accredited representatives of the class principally affected by it. The Bill could scarcely have been more carefully drawn up—for its author was the draftsman of Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Act—or more exhaustively considered than it has been by the various Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Scoble, who has always enjoyed the reputation of being a good commercial lawyer, is not being carried away by enthusiasm for bankruptcy reform. The Committee speak hopefully of the issue of their efforts to bring about such a reform of the law as will give to railway receipts the character of negotiable and transferable documents. But it would have been more satisfactory if the question could have been dealt with by the Government of India instead of by the Secretary of State. Lord Cross and his Council, acting in consultation with the London Boards of the various Indian railways, scarcely constitute so suitable a tribunal for judging a question of this kind as the Government of India, enlightened by the opinion of the four Chambers of Commerce. The last word, it may be hoped, will be spoken in this country, and not in London, but this reference homewards, and the elaborate inquiry that accompanies it, seem to forebode delay, at all events. The Chamber have spoken out strongly upon the practice of budgetting by Government resolution which has been followed during the past five years, and of which a striking example was given last week in the augmentation of the salt duty by a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*. The Government of India would do well to take into serious consideration the protest which has gone forth against the increasing tendency to remove their financial policy from reach of public discussion. The strongest condemnation which it has yet received has come from a quarter in which the acts of Government have never, so far as we know, been criticised for criticism's sake, and in which the established order of things is seldom judged with impatience or prejudice. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce claim to speak for the whole mercantile community when they ask the Viceroy to promote such legislative action as may be necessary to enable the Financial Member of Council to submit his Budget to open discussion and criticism. It will not tend to the profit of Government, to its influence over the people, or to the growth of a cheerful co-operation with its acts, if by obstinately clinging to the method of financing by ukase it too ostentatiously keeps in view the fact that it is autocratic in spirit and in method. Nor will a good impression be created by such contrasted ways of raising money as have been resorted to in 1886 and in 1888—in the former year an income tax, affecting the 300,000 people who could most easily make themselves heard, being copiously discussed in the Legislative Council and in Special Committee; in the latter an increase in the salt duty, affecting the two hundred millions who cannot make themselves heard, being enacted in double quick time by the summary process of gazetting. In protesting against taxation by resolution the Chamber of Commerce have done a public service which merits acknowledgment.

The Committee are in no hurry to urge the claims of Chambers of Commerce to direct representation on the Legislative Council. In fact, though not in form, the Chambers of Commerce are already represented on those bodies—very efficiently represented we may say in Bombay, at all events. Evidently, however, the Committee have in view a larger and more regularized system when they observe that Government would greatly strengthen their hands if they were enabled to summon to their Councils representatives of the large commercial centres of India. Under such a *regime* a Bankruptcy Bill upon which public opinion was agreed and had already declared itself would not lie almost forgotten in the official pigeon-holes for no reason known outside the Government offices. Nor would eighty crores of revenue be raised under such a *regime* by a process very much akin to the issue of a departmental order. Meantime the Chambers of Commerce are approving themselves worthy of the trust that the Government must put in them on the day that it makes up its mind that the work of legislation must henceforth be participated in by the representatives of the interests affected by our laws and our policy. It may at least be said, on a review of the work of the local Chamber during the past few years, that it has not been guilty of an unwise intervention in public affairs. It has known when to speak and when to be silent, and neither in its speech nor in its silence has it embarrassed the Government or failed in its duty to the interests committed to it. Here surely is one of the several electoral "colleges" to which a statesman in search of the material out of which to construct an organization representative of the sober and practical opinion of the community would turn with some profit. Looked at from that point of view the reports of the Chamber of Commerce have a value and an interest scarcely inferior to those of the much abused and much misunderstood National Congress, to which we presume the Government does not give the whole of its attention when it is on the look-out for fit and proper persons to aid it in legislation and the discussion of budgets.

THE Calcutta Defence Association takes up the cudgels for the Calcutta Mint, the abolition of which was recommended by the Finance Committee. Unluckily the Committee happened to visit that institution when it was unemployed, and the temptation to effect an economy by dispensing with it altogether proved very strong. The Defence Association considers, however, that the Mint should be kept on foot for possible emergencies, amongst which is enumerated the straits in which the currency of India would be placed if anything happened in time of war to the Mint in Bombay, a city which is calmly stated to be in a position involving great peril in any foreign war. It does not seem even to those of us who are anxious to secure the safety of this city with a casing of three inches of iron backed up with a little chunam and concealed beyond three or four feet of earth—as a local contemporary pondering on the military situation proposes—it does not even to the most timid amongst us appear that either Bombay or its Mint is likely to be in as much peril as the Mint which it is gravely proposed to keep up permanently for occasional use, or even on the off chance that it may be occasionally of use. The Calcutta Mint is not resorted to for the conversion of bullion into silver, for the excellent reason that the silver comes to Bombay as the nearest port to Europe, and it saves freight and time to have it coined here rather than send it to Bengal. In case of a foreign war which will directly interest India undoubtedly Bombay will be the base from which supplies will be sent to the seat of operations beyond the frontier, and consequently it is in this city that the most urgent need for the *dannaro, dannaro, dannaro*, that are the whole soul of war will be most felt and can be most easily supplied. If the conveniences of the populations from Oude to Burma, of which Calcutta is modestly stated to be the natural market, require silver coined in that city, there is no reason why they should not get it coined there. But the fact is, they don't get their bullion turned into rupees at that Mint, which only coins copper when it is not standing idle. The Bombay Mint is always employed in coining silver, and it has resources equal to all the demands that may be made upon it.

THE Emperor of Germany, while dwelling on the uncertainty of the situation in Europe, expresses the hope that peace will still be maintained. Lest, however, this assurance should be taken for more than it is worth, his Imperial Majesty informs the President of the Prussian Diet that it is important to strengthen the Landwehr at a cost of two hundred millions of marks—£10,000,000 sterling. In Germany every male between the ages of 17 and 42 is liable to military service. The practice is to take a man at 20 and put him in the ranks, beginning with three years in the active army, and four in the Reserve, after which he passes for five years into the Landwehr. At the age of 42 he is not set free, but enters the Landsturm. The enormous military force thus at the disposal of the German War Office would enable the Government to place 1,280,000 men on the frontier, at a few hours' notice. The French General Staff, quoted by Sir Charles Dilke, gives 3,000 guns and 360,000 horses to this field army, behind which will be a second army of 950,000 men, which will be mobilised in twenty-one days with a due proportion of guns and cavalry. This force of 2,230,000 men is free to move and fight, for the Landwehr and Landsturm would supply garrisons for home defence. In the spring of last year, the famous Septennate Bill added 42,000 men annually to the army. The Landwehr Bill will now give a proportionate augmentation to the Landwehr, and it may be taken that Germany will soon have under arms, for the maintenance of peace, a force appreciably larger than the 3,600,000 men she can now place in the field, and in the fortresses and depôts. Yet the Emperor William has but faint hope that, even with an army beyond the dreams of all the conquerors that ever existed, poor Germany will be allowed to live in peace.

THE Allahabad paper, which is rather rejoiced at Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's malady having obliged him to leave the Chief Secretaryship in March last, wonders what can be the meaning of the reference in his speech at Clifton to placing the Irish members on a level as regards Irish business, with that occupied by the Scottish members in respect to business exclusively Scotch. The words telegraphed out have got a little mixed up with a reference to local Self-Government, which Sir Michael is desirous of extending to Ireland according to the hustings pledges of the Party, but now conveniently forgotten. That question apart, the speaker, according to his known views, must have said that he would besides give to the Irish members of the House of Commons the same control over Irish business which is exercised in regard to Scottish business by the members of that part of the United Kingdom. The declaration is awkward for the Ministry, for it is an implied condemnation of the procedure by which the representatives from Ireland have been completely excluded from consideration when matters pertaining to that part of the Kingdom were under discussion in the last Session. Sir Michael's curious declaration that he would re-enter the Cabinet "if he were wanted" implies that if he be wanted his opinions—which are by no means those which find favour with Mr. Balfour, to whom Lord Salisbury has given a free hand in Ireland—will have to be reckoned with. An administrator of his cool temperament will not approve of the perpetual recurrence of arrests of Members of Parliament and other political opponents as a means of solving the difficulty which confronts the Government in Ireland. The telegrams during the past few days give abundant evidence of Mr. Balfour's activity, which however falls far short of that of the late Mr. Forster when armed with similar powers. Mr. Forster had Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and a half score of other members of Parliament and nearly a thousand journalists and town councillors under lock and key in half the time. But the hour came when all those wolves, whom he had firmly by the ears, had to be let go; then there was howling and gnashing of teeth, and things do not go quite as Mr. Forster expected.

IN anticipation of whatever apology the Government of India may offer for a sudden increase of the Salt Duty, without taking counsel with anyone outside the departments, it may be well to turn to an expression of opinion on this way of increasing taxation which bears the endorsement of two eminent servants of the Crown in India. In 1871 Sir Bartle Frere, in the course of an address delivered in London on "Public Opinion in India," cited with approval Sir Donald M'Leod's view that even an increase of the Salt Duty should not be determined upon without carefully considering public opinion on the subject. Sir Donald, Sir Bartle Frere said, lately returned to England with the reputation of knowing the natives better than any man. Asked before the Select Committee which was inquiring into the finances of India whether, supposing a larger revenue were required for the Punjab, he would recommend an increase of the duty on Salt, he replied "Before expressing a decided opinion I would consult the natives more than we do generally." He was then asked again on the same subject, and he replied "I would be very cautious about expressing a definite opinion about any tax until I had had the opportunity of discussing with the natives regarding it." Asked further if he thought it would be unwise generally to impose any new tax or increase of existing taxes, till the natives had been consulted, he answered "I think myself it is most desirable, before anything is done, for we really do not know what would be the result unless we consulted them." And these, as Sir Bartle Frere reminded his audience, were not the opinions of a mere man of the desk, but of one who had been all his life engaged in hard work in India. We should be disposed to go further than either Sir Bartle Frere or Sir Donald M'Leod, and not to limit consultation to natives alone, but to take counsel with Chambers of Commerce and the representatives of as many varieties of opinion as possible, both European and native. Anyhow the precipitate way in which the Government of India have acted in this matter lies under the condemnation of two of their most distinguished servants of the past generation, neither of them likely to have underrated those technical considerations which we suppose will be alleged as justifying this sudden raising of taxation by a *Gazette Extraordinary*.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation devoted the whole of its sitting yesterday to a discussion of the amendment moved last week by Dr. Khory that the post of special assistant to the Commissioner for the examination of revenue accounts and for checking refunds, on a salary of Rs. 7,200 per annum, be struck out from the new budget. The debate was animated and in part personal. The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that it was necessary to retain the services of the special officer, but that if the post were abolished, he would not be able to carry on the duties of his office, as Commissioner, and would have to place his resignation in the hands of the Government. The Hon. Mr. Mehta was sorry that the Commissioner should have deemed fit to employ "a sort of threat" in connection with a subject which ought to have been discussed simply and purely on its merits. On a division, the amendment was lost, the majority against it being 31 against 11. There was also before the meeting an amendment by Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker that the increase of Rs. 50 per month in the salary of the Assessor and Collector, as recommended in the budget, be disallowed, and that the officer's pay be sanctioned at 1,100 per month as before. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, only three members having supported it.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD AYUB KHAN and the Principal Sirdars with him have left Meshed on their way to India via Teheran and Baghdad.

THE flagship Bacchante is expected to leave the Esplanade moorings on the 27th instant for Garden Reach, Calcutta. She will start for Trincomalee on the following morning. The Admiral pays a flying visit to Darjiling before sailing.

AT the anniversary of the Lyall Library at Meerut a portrait of Sir Alfred was unveiled by the Commissioner of the Division.

ONE of the topics which was much discussed during the late National Congress at Madras was the expediency of separating the Revenue Department from the Magistracy. In a letter to the Government on the extortion of confessions, the Judges of the Madras High Court remarked that "they are fully aware of the financial and other difficulties which lie in the way of separating magisterial from revenue functions." With reference to this observation the Government says that it "fully recognises the desirability of separating, further than at present, the exercise of revenue and magisterial functions. As the High Court observes there are financial difficulties in the way of this being done, but the Government is not without hope that these may to some extent be overcome. Meanwhile, it is reasonable to expect that, in proportion as the Magistracy are selected from the better-educated classes, they will become more independent and impartial, and that the spread of education among the population generally will help to remove the ignorance which gives opportunity for imposition and ill-usage."

A WOMAN named Mary Hodges, who was in her 101st year, recently died at Elton, Hunts, in full possession of her faculties; she had been an habitual smoker for many years, and her favourite beverage was rum. Mrs. Brown, aged 100, died at Grantham, shortly afterwards. Mr. Lewis, of Sandhurst, New Zealand, who attained his 104th year on September 24, is still in the enjoyment of good health, and retains all his faculties. He is a Jew; his father lived to the age of 107.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

A telegram has been received from Nancy, which states that a French gamekeeper, named Barbaret, was out shooting wild boar near the German frontier, when he was assaulted and thrown down by a German exciseman, who captured and made off with his rifle.

THE INCREASE IN THE SALT-TAX.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The *Standard* in a leading article this morning regards the increase in the Salt-Tax just ordered by the Government of India as a necessity that is to be greatly regretted, but commends the resolution of the Government of India to obtain a clear working balance in spite of the unpopularity of this particular tax.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

The great excitement produced by the enthusiastic reception accorded Mr. O'Brien since his release has quite prostrated that gentleman. He will attend the banquet given in his honour at Mallow, but otherwise will not be present at any of the numerous *fêtes* that are being held all over the country.

BURNING A PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation forbidding the meeting to be held at Kilrush has been publicly burned in that town.

THE AUTHORITIES AND THE BONFIRES.

The Police extinguished the bonfires that were lighted to celebrate Mr. O'Brien's release from Tullamore Jail.

THE RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION.

BUCHAREST, JAN. 22

The movements of the Russian troops on the Galician frontier have been stopped for the present by the snow.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF COLONEL LITTLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 21.

The following are the particulars regarding the attempt which was made on Colonel Little's life at 10-15 on the night of the 15th. As he was entering the bath-room his Madrasee servant came from behind and cut him down with a dah belonging to his master, repeating the blow as the latter fell. He then bolted. The Colonel, managing to drag himself to the door, called the sentry, who gave the alarm. The servant was captured hiding in some grass.

Although he has confessed he gives no reason for the act.

Both wounds are very deep. One on the left shoulder run down to the shoulder blade, and the other on the left side of the face and neck. The little finger of the left hand was also nearly severed.

THE SALT DUTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

It is estimated that the increase of the Salt Duty will add 175 lakhs to the revenue of 1888-89 including 12 lakhs, the result of the augmentation of the duty in Burma from 3 annas to one rupee.

THE KHYBER MALIKS.

The Afghan Maliks will travel from Bombay to Kurrachee by sea, returning to the Punjab by the Indus Valley Railway.

THE FIASCO OF THE NEPAUL RISING.

Rumbir Jung is now in Calcutta. It has transpired that he never crossed the frontier, but has been travelling near the border villages disguised as Rundit. The representations of his having entered Nepaul and of the proposed rising was a ruse of the Minister Beer Shumsheer to obtain possession of his person.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 23.

The Mail Steamer Clyde from Bombay arrived.
The Mail Steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. do.	73⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107⅝
Bar Silver	44 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Moulmein route beyond Siam interrupted.

THE normal area under wheat in India is 26,178,900 acres. The wheat area in the Punjab, at the end of November last, was estimated at 5,588.500 acres, or 6 per cent. below the area of the preceding year. The decrease is ascribed to the unusually early cessation of the rains, and probably also to the fact that cultivators have sown the cheaper grains in preference to wheat, as the price of wheat seed at sowing time was very high in the Province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area placed under wheat is about the same as last year's area (4,962,900 acres.) The prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces were, up to the beginning of December, generally very favourable both as regards the area sown and the condition of the crop. In the Bombay Presidency the area under wheat, at the end of November, was estimated at 2,153,000 acres. There is no reason to apprehend any diminution in the proportion of the wheat harvest available. The exports of wheat from India were 5½ millions of cwts. in 1876-77, 7¼ millions in 1880-81, nearly 20 millions in 1881 82, 14 millions in 1882-83, 21 millions in 1883-84, nearly 16 millions in 1884-85, and 21 millions in 1885-86. The official value of the wheat exported was nearly 2 millions sterling in 1876-77, and 8 millions sterling in 1885-86.

DURBAR AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JAN. 19.

THE laying of the corner-stone of a building in the new settlement, near the Junagadh Railway station, has been the occasion of great rejoicings here. The new suburb has been named Wodehousepore in honour of the Political Agent. A largely attended durbar was held in a spacious shamiana, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. As the news of the arrival of the first train in the city spread through the town so vast was the number of the people who were attracted to the spot by the novelty of a sight which many of them could never have seen before, that what with the variegated dresses of the people and the troops assembled, the place presented a spectacle of unusual bustle and animation. The shamiana was crowded with the State officers and representatives of the nobility and gentry of Junagadh.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb, accompanied by his brother, Prince Adil Khanji, Vazir Saheb Baha-ud-Dinbhai and Dewan Saheb Azam Haridas Viharidas, arrived punctually at 3 p.m. amid loud cheers, and received Captain W. P. Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent, in charge of Sorath Prant. All having taken their seats, our popular Dewan Saheb, who was greeted with cheers, requested his Highness to perform the ceremony. He said :—

> The two auspicious occasions for the celebration of which your Highness has taken the trouble of presiding here cannot but be within your cognizance. One of them is that of laying the corner-stone by your Highness' own hands of the front building of the suburb now rising near this Railway station, and of declaring it to be named "Wodehousepore" or "Wodehouse Suburb." Your Highness having felt a desire to perpetuate the name of your friend, Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E., who has been in friendly relations with this State for a period extending over the last fourteen years and more, and who has taken an active part in the affairs connected with this Railway as Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, by calling this rising suburb after his name, communicated the same to him and he, in reply, consented to your Highness' so doing. The second occasion is still more auspicious and important. What leads to that occasion claims a foremost place in the first rank of importance and excellence. It is a great enhancer of the prosperity of the country. It is on the one hand the promoter of the convenience of intercommunication in your Highness' territory, on the other hand it is a means of exciting the curiosity among the residents of the outlying districts of visiting the extended dominions of your Highness with a view both to derive and impart the benefit thereof. Lastly, that efficient cause or instrument is such as would give especial delight to authors by its being recorded as an extraordinary work of perfect utility in the annals of this our Saurashtra land. This instrument is our Railway, of which your Highness is just going to direct the turning of the first train. I now humbly request that your Highness will be pleased to take the trouble of performing the ceremony above alluded to. (Loud applause.)

On the conclusion of this speech his Highness, with Captain Kennedy, Prince Adil Khanji, Vazir Saheb Baha-ud-Dinbhai and Dewan Saheb Haridasbhai left the shamiana for the performance of the ceremony. After the ceremony was over, all having returned to their seats, the Dewan Saheb, at the desire of the representatives of the Junagadh citizens, requested his Highness to be kind enough to receive their addresses on this auspicious occasion.

Mr. Trimbakrai Tricamrai, Majmudar, then read, on behalf of the citizens, a vernacular address, which was presented to his Highness in a silver casket of exquisite native workmanship. Then followed benedictions, prayers and addresses from Mahomedan Fakirs, the Mohobat Madressa, the representatives of the Goswamiji, Swami Narayan, and Jain sects, as also from the Brahmins and Atits. *Uparnas*, flower garlands, &c., were presented by some of these to his Highness and, lastly, an address was read and presented in a kharita by the native officials of the Junagadh Railway.

Prince Adil Khanji, on behalf of his Highness, then made the following appropriate reply to the said addresses :—

> My loyal subjects,—It gives me great pleasure to receive from you on this occasion the expressions of your devotion to me as my subjects. It is natural that I should be gratified to see you heartily contented and grateful for the works of public welfare which have been accomplished during the reigns of my forefathers and my own in performance of the duties that we owe to you as rulers. But let me tell you that whatever I have been able to do in fulfilment of the duties that a king owes to his subjects is, in my opinions, nothing more than what I am bound to do. Yet I consider the credit you do me in such high terms of eulogy as a great additional proof of your sincere love and loyal devotion to me. In your happiness consists my own, and in your prosperity and development of industry is the wealth and real greatness of my State. We are now assembled here to turn the first train of our Railway in and from the Junagadh station, and I am confident that the convenience of this Railway will, in course of time, lead to a material addition to your commerce, intercommunication and industries, and make you to a greater extent the partakers of the noble fruits of the progress of civilization ; and I do not think it is necessary for me to say here what great pleasure it will give me to see this project terminating in such fruitful results. I do not consider that what has till now been done by this State in supplying your wants is all that is sufficient. Much remains yet to be done by me for your well-being, and I pray the Almighty God may fully assist me in carrying out this the principal object of my duties. (Cheers.) I have every reason to be proud that you duly appreciate with satisfaction the peaceful relations that exist between the Hindu and Mahomedan population of this city, and that the same state of feelings may continue among them for ever is my earnest desire which the Heavenly Father may accomplish. Ye, representatives of different religious sects, Brahmins, Molvies, Fakirs and Atits,—I especially wish to express my keen sense of appreciation for the benedictions and sincere prayers to God which you offer for the welfare of myself and my State ; and I humbly beseech that Almighty Father that He may enable you to continue these your prayers, and so keep me for ever under your obligations. (Cheers.) Before concluding, I should not fail to note the appropriateness of the observations you have made in your address from your own experience of the commendable virtues evinced by my uncle and Vazir Sheikh Mahomed Baha-ud-Din during his long career—a circumstance which adds materially to the high regard I entertain towards him and the satisfaction I feel for him ; and it also gives me great delight to receive from you the expressions of your gratitude in regard to my present Dewan Azam Haridas Viharidas. (Cheers.) I must not omit to tender my hearty thanks to the principal and staff of the Mohabot Madressa as well as to the native officials of the Junagadh Railway for the good wishes they have expressed in their address on this occasion. In conclusion, I offer my sincere thanks to Captain Kennedy for the trouble he has taken in joining in these rejoicings in connection with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the front building of this suburb and of calling it "Wodehousepore" or "Wodehouse Suburb" in commemoration of my old friend, Col. C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., our present Acting Political Agent, as already declared by my Dewan Azam Haridas Viharidas, and also for partaking in the ceremonials in celebration of the arrival of the first railway train in the Junagadh station. I now desire to proceed to the Railway station. (Applause.)

The proceedings of the durbar then terminated, after the customary distribution of pan-supari, attar, &c. Sweetmeats were given to the Railway labourers and the poor. His Highness then proceeded with Captain Kennedy, &c., to the Railway station which was also very gaily decorated, to start the first train, and went for a short trip to Vadal.

Indian Engineering is informed that on the Burma State Railway the cast-iron buffer sockets for Jones' patent flexible couplings, as designed by Mr. Thomas, the Loco. Superintendent, have turned out a complete failure, as those on the mail train are going fast, and will have to be condemned. Nearly a thousand of these castings, weighing 36lbs. each, were made at the Insein Workshop.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Daily News* in regard to Nepaul affairs :—"I presume it will be denied that any such attempt as I mentioned yesterday was made on the life of the British Resident at Nepaul. Whether it is or not, I have to follow up my three queries of yesterday with three fresh ones. Is it true that those who made the attempt were soldiers immediately under the authority of one who was intimately associated with, and identified with, Bir Shumshere, the present usurpur and ruler of Nepaul ? And if that man has since been imprisoned, was it not for another crime ? And how is it that for such attempt on the British Resident's life he was not punished ? If Government has hitherto suppressed this terrible fact, now that it has been made public, will it command an authoritative and potential enquiry ? If not, how will this news go all over India to our great feudatories ? What I communicate to you is pretty well known all over Nepaul, and there is no use denying it."

WEDDING AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JAN. 20.

OUR quiet town of Kolhapore has for some time past been awaiting with pleasant expectation a coming event which cast not shadows but sunbeams before. Our interest culminated a few days ago, when the event came to pass, and as it is of equal interest to many beyond our borders I give you a short account of it. It is to be hoped that the 18th of January was an auspicious day according to astrology. Certainly to our Anglo-Saxon vision there was nothing lacking of sign, omen or time-honoured custom in the ceremony which made of twain one. The bridegroom, the Rev. Adam Clark Laughlin, a name that at once suggests an honoured ancestry, is of the S. P. G. Mission, Kolhapore, and the bride is the elder daughter of our well-known and respected State Surgeon, Dr. Sinclair. The congregation assembled at 3 p. m. in the prettily decorated church in Kolhapore Camp included the European residents of the station with some friends from a distance, many Chiefs and high State officials, and the native-Christians connected with the S. P. G. and the American Missions. In the marriage service, the chaplain of the station, the Rev. H. Lord, was assisted by the Rev. H. G. Lateward of Bombay. The bride was given away by her father. The best-man, the Rev. W. L. Nanson, of Poona, and the bridesmaid, Miss Willis, of Kolhapore, performed their parts with all ease and grace. In short everything was as it should be. Immediately after the ceremony, while signing the register in the vestry, the bridal pair received telegrams of congratulation thoughtfully sent by the young Maharaja of Kolhapore from Rajkot and by Dr. Leahy, the uncle of the bride. When passing out to the joyful strains of the Wedding March the bridal party repaired to Sunnyside, the house of the bride's parents, where they were soon joined by the invited guests. Now followed the congratulations and a very happy little speech by Dr. Sinclair upon matrimony in general, with advice to bachelors in particular. The health of the bride and groom were, of course, drunk with all heartiness, and then the eye naturally wandered to the beautiful costumes and presents.

Here a feminine hand is needed to do justice to the scene. The sterner sex may admire, but cannot describe. Suffice to say, that the costumes were elegant and graceful, the presents noticeable for number, variety, and beauty. There being one hundred and twenty-five or more, it is impossible to mention all, but it will perhaps not be invidious to specify a few that seemed to express not only interest in the bride and groom and affection for them, but also goodwill and gratitude to the family of the bride. The young Maharajah of Kolhapore being unable to be present, sent a diamond bracelet, silver salver and jewel case. From the Baroda Rani, a pearl bracelet, set of glass, and fish knives and forks. From Sukwarbai Rani, gold bracelet, candlesticks, and an epergne on a mirror-stand. Bapu Sahib, Chief of Kagul, the brother of the Maharajah, sent silver fruit spoons in case, silver chutni frame, *escritoire*, and other valuable things. The Dewan of Kolhapore, electro-plate entree dishes. The Raja and Rani of Mudhol, an emerald ring that was much admired. Dr. Apte of the A. E. Hospital and the hospital assistants many beautiful and useful things. That thrilling word *cheque*, so suggestive of a Bank account or a get-what-you-like present, was to be noticed here and there.

One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the photographing of the party by some of our amateurs. And when the young couple came to start away, to begin the journey of life together, old shoes were not lacking, and as for the rice one could not but be reminded of a Canadian-snow-storm. Few young people start with brighter prospects or more good wishes for their happiness.

Through the kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair the native-Christians of both missions, represented here, partook of a sumptuous feast in honour of this felicitous event.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your permission I would add a word to the communications which have lately appeared in your paper on the passes and failures in the recent Matriculation examination.

The Registrar of the University lately sent post-cards to the heads of schools, asking how many pupils the schools had sent up, and the number passed. Why was not that information got from the *forms* previously sent in.

It is within my recollection that when grants-in-aid were given to schools for passing pupils in the Matriculation examination, some schools secured an increased grant and increased credit in the following manner : Pupils whose success was certain were sent up "as from the school," but where there was uncertainty of passing the pupil's form was signed by one of the assistant masters. If these latter, as sometimes happened, were fortunate enough to pass, they were immediately claimed by the school authorities, and application was made to the Director of Public Instruction for a grant on their behalf.

On the discovery of this fraud by the then Registrar, immediate steps were taken by the Director to put an end to it ; and as almost immediately afterwards the grant for Matriculation was finally withdrawn, the matter seemed to have passed into oblivion. Yet it is not so. If any person acquainted with figures will compare the forms for Matriculation previously sent in with the statement now authoritatively issued by the University, I make bold to say that the difference cannot fail to startle him. What is now the temptation to have such returns issued ? I shall be glad, Sir, if you can suggest what it is. I would ask whether no observant person has any remark to make on the staggering fact that the *majority* of the candidates sent up for this examination were sent up under *private tuition* ?—Yours, &c.

A MODEST ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS has addressed a circular to the heads of schools sending up candidates for Matriculation, in which he says:—

> You cannot have failed to observe that *my object* in proposing a committee of enquiry to the Syndicate is *to discover the truth*—why so many candidates fail every year in the different University examinations. This, you will observe, cannot be done unless an independent committee of experts, accustomed to scrutinise evidence, is appointed for the purpose. Some of the evidence on the subject is contained in the records of the University. Other evidence, men in your position may well be expected to supply. You will, therefore, be good enough to send me any information that, in your opinion, may lead me to find out the real causes of the numerous failures at the Matriculation examination. The information should be supplied under your signatures, legibly written. If you wish it, your names will not be disclosed without your permission. Along with any information you send, please send me answers to the following questions :—
>
> 1. Before sending up boys for the above examination, do you invariably hold a preliminary examination to ascertain the extent of their knowledge of the various subjects prescribed by the University ?
> 2. Do you send up all boys indiscriminately, or only those with whose qualifications you are reasonably satisfied ?
> 3. If only the latter, what percentage of them passes ?
> 4. Do your good boys ever fail, or bad boys ever pass ? If so, what do you attribute that to ?
> 5. Do you think any boys come up from your district "experimentally to see what an examination looks like ?" If so, what percentage of those that are plucked ? Are many parents in your district rich enough to afford means for such experiments ? Does this theory appear to you satisfactory to account for the numerous failures ?
> 6. In your district is there any dissatisfaction expressed at the annual results of the Matriculation examination ?
> 7. Do you consider a committee of enquiry, such as I have proposed, to be desirable ?

THE father of Princess Jablonowska, who has become Mdme Bernhardt's daughter-in-law, was for a time Governor of the Palace to King Victor Emmanuel. The Princess is said, moreover, to be a great granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte by the mother's side. Maurice Bernhardt is three-and-twenty, the bride barely twenty-one. It was in the *atelier* of a painter to whom they were both serving their artistic apprenticeship that they became acquainted and that the courtship began. Sarah was desirous that the marriage should be celebrated at midnight, after her own arduous evening's work was over ; but the ecclesiastical authorities declared themselves unable to meet her wishes in this respect, and the ceremony was accordingly performed in the forenoon of the 29th at the church of St. Honore, in the Place d'Eylau.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

ALTHOUGH, perhaps, the sport shown by these hounds last week was hardly equal to that of the week previously, still we had nevertheless two very enjoyable mornings. On Wednesday the meet was at Santa Cruz, when we had a firstrate hunting run, finishing with a kill just after crossing the Vehar Road on the border of the Poway Estate. We had found our Jack on the west side of the Melon ground, and after running in a ring which took us almost back to Santa Cruz, he headed for Kaleena Hill, when the pace, which had up to this point been only moderate, became very good, and a fast gallop to the Vehar back-water which we crossed close to the ruined bridge, about three miles from Vehar, finished with a kill, as already stated, on the confines of the Poway Estate, after a run of about five and forty minutes.

The last meet was at Parla, where a field of over thirty put in an appearance. A jackal was found in Chuckla covert which, after a short burst in the open, made for the gardens near Kaleena, before reaching which his heart failed him and he went to ground, but was dug out and killed. The morning was very hot, and though the run had been short it had been very fast, and those who had second horses out were glad to change, especially as we were not far from Saar, where they were stationed. Jackals are very plentiful this season, and we had no difficulty in finding another, or I should say three others, as towards the end of the run, when our quarry was viewed crossing the marshes near Coorla, there were no less than three jackels running together, and with such a scent it is needless to add the pace was very good, as the hounds took us across the Coorla back-water, and through the quarries and across the road on to the country beyond, without dwelling for a second. Whether the pack divided on reaching the hills it is impossible to say, as they went right away from field and huntsmen, and when the Master called off at the foot of the Bhandoop Hills only five out of fifteen and a half couple came to his horn. We are glad, however, to learn that the ten and a half couple that were left out have since been all brought back to the kennels.

THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the time for commencing the performance of the "Lay of the Bell" by the Bombay Philharmonic Society has, in order to meet a generally expressed wish, been altered from 6 to 5-45 p.m. The performance occupies only one hour, and carriages may therefore be ordered for 6-45. We hear that H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay and H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught will be present at the concert.

MILITARY NEWS.

SERGEANT SCRIVNER, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed acting Transport Sergeant-Major, in the office of the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Bombay, *vice* Transport Sergeant-Major W. Rodgers, promoted to the post of head-clerk in the same office.

THE annual field firing of the Poona and Kirkee garrisons will, this year, be directed against a position between the villages of Kondwa and Katraj, off the Satara Road. The troops will be exercised on the ground selected on Thursday, the 2nd proximo, and the actual field firing at dummies will be carried on two days later.

IT is said that the Infantry Barracks at Ghorepurie, which have long been condemned as unhealthy (owing to the wet cultivation in their vicinity), are shortly to be given up and handed over to the Southern Maratha Railway. Also, that the 28th Bombay Infantry are to be converted into a Pioneer battalion, and quartered at New Jhansi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following were the scores made :—

MATCH IV.—300 YARDS.

	Added Points.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt Keess	0	30	15
„ Thomas	0	30	10
Lieut Jefferies	1	30	5
Corpl Sharp	0	29	5
Vol Main	2	28	5
„ Waller	1	27	5
Gr Bickerley	2	27	0
600 YARDS.			
Sergt Little	2	32	15
Vol Waller	2	30	10
Tr. Benson (B. L. H.)	2	30	5
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	29	5
Vol Stephens	0	28	5
Lieut T M English	0	27	5
Sergt Crowley	1	27	5

3 twenty-sevens counted out.

700 YARDS.

Sergt Myer	0	34	15
Lieut F W English	2	33	10
Capt Brown	1	32	5
Vol Engel	2	32	5
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	31	5
Tr Benson	2	31	5
Vol Stephens	0	30	5

1 thirty counted out.

Highest aggregate.

Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins ....Rs. 120

MATCH V.—300 YARDS.

Vol Lloyd	2	30	15
Sergt Keess	0	29	10
Vol Stephens	0	29	5
„ Stacey	0	28	5
Capt Brown	1	28	5
Vol. Monk	2	28	5
Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	27	5

2 twenty-sevens counted out.

600 YARDS.

Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins	0	31	15
Vol Stephens	0	31	10
Sergt Keess	0	31	5
Vol Major	0	29	5
„ Fido	1	29	5
Lt Sharp	0	28	5
Jefferies	1	28	5
700 YARDS.			
Sergt Little	2	33	15
Vol Fido	1	32	10
„ Stacey	0	31	5
„ Graveston	2	31	5
Sergt Tate (B.V.A.)	6	31	5
„ Keess	0	30	5
Vol Stephens	0	30	5

4 thirties counted out.

Highest aggregate.

Sergt Keess, 90 Points, Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s prize ....Rs. 140
Vol Stephens, 90 Points, Nancey Khyraz's prize........................ 50

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st Jan., as compared with the statement of the 14th Jan. :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 4. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,73,169	73,57,903
do. do. at Branches	14,54,802	17,20,605
Other Deposits	2,89,20,033	2,74,43,988
Post Bills	13,050	13,435
Cash Credits undrawn	11,86,880	12,69,121
Rs	4,97,97,934	5,01,55,052
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	34,92,092	34,92,092
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	33,37,128	33,30,819
Loans, on Security of do.	37,56,743	36,82,542
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,438	3,572
Bills Discounted and purchased	3,23,94,388	2,41,64,290
Stamps	27,712	27,840
Dead Stock......... Rs. 5,86,622		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,01,388	3,01,822
Bullion	1,31,300	1,34,890
Cash Balances with Correspondents	61,17,785	8,41,706
Cash and Currency Notes	1,52,34,095	1,46,96,739
	4,97,97,934	5,01,55,052

THE GOVERNMENT ABKARI POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There yet remain to be noticed two so-called "important" papers furnished by the local Government to the Government of India. These are quoted at length in the memorandum accompanying the despatch. Firstly, there is a letter which Mr. Pritchard, the late Abkari Commissioner, addressed to your journal on 21st August, 1883. It purports to be a reply to the strictures made at that date in your columns on the increase of intemperance in all parts of the Presidency, and attempts to deal with the statistics of consumption of spirits in the cities of Bombay, Surat, and Ahmedabad, which I have already combated in one of my previous letters. It passes comprehension how a letter so fallacious and out of date came to be included as "important" in a solemn State paper in 1887, when it could not have carried any weight, even at the time of its publication in 1883, with at least those who have given careful attention to the subject. What possible object its inclusion serves it is difficult to understand. Considering the ample evidence of the growth of the drink revenue that is to be found in the annual administration reports, it appears rather a bold, though important, attempt on the part of the local Government to impose upon the public by giving prominence to a stray and antiquated correspondence whose value is absolutely *nil*. Government, certainly, cannot be congratulated on it. On the contrary, the inclusion of such a letter in the despatch is conclusive indication of the hopelessness of the authorities to make out even a pretty fair case in support of their own mistaken view. They must, indeed, be at their wits' end when they endeavour to rely upon such trash as this four years' old newspaper letter.

The second paper is made up of a series of extracts and quotations from the excise report for 1883-84. The first few paragraphs are simply a second edition, though in an official garb and in an amplified form, of the antiquated newspaper correspondence above referred to, and may be dismissed without further notice. There could not have been a more clumsy device to disprove the increase of intemperance in 1887 by indicating the condition of the drink revenue in 1883. The remaining paragraphs are more or less extracts from the report of Mr. Mulock, an excise officer who has earned unenviable notoriety for his arbitrary conduct and cast-iron rigidity in enforcing the Abkari policy of his Government in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, and Surat. This officer seems to be of opinion that the changes introduced in the manufacture and sale of country spirits under the Abkari Act have been wholesome, and have greatly contributed to a diminution in consumption. After remarking on the "increasing revenue of the State" and the wonderful change in the habits of the people of his district as described to him by his assistants, mamlatdars, patels, talatis, &c.," who are all "unanimous in their praise" of the Abkari arrangements, Mr. Mulock presumes that excessive drinking has been discouraged. Another "experienced" revenue officer, serving in the Kolaba district, concluded his letter to your journal by saying : "Whatever may be said against the Abkari department, it has had such a success in putting down intemperance as no teetotal association ever had." This is personal testimony. What are the facts ? They can be best read in the tables which formed the appendix to my third letter. Is it not rather trifling with the common sense and intelligence of the public to talk of intemperance having been put down in Thana and Kolaba when facts are to the contrary ? Is it needful to remind these writers that the consumption registered in Thana and Kolaba in 1881-82 was 411,491 and in 1885-86 was 473,613 gallons, though the duty had meanwhile been increased from Rs. 2-4. to Rs. 2-12. per gallon ? Again, the Abkari Commissioner states in the 84th para. that "it is difficult to believe that consumption, licit or illicit, can have increased generally in spite of all these measures aimed at its diminution." Suppose for a moment that this was a correct condition of affairs in 1883, may it be asked whether such a statement is equally applicable to the present condition of the drink traffic ? If it be, where are the proofs ? On the contrary, it is a fact that consumption has shown a steady increase of 22 per cent. in the Presidency during the last five years, or at the rate of four per cent. and over per annum in spite of the most stringent regulations, argus-eyed vigilance over illicit distillation, and increased duty.

But to pass on to other statements embodied in the paper. It is observed, as a result of the changes in the Abkari system, "that the Government share of the price paid by the public for each gallon of mowra spirit sold is greater now by the amount of 8 annas (it is one rupee now) than it was five years ago, while the farmer's share has been reduced by a similar amount. It goes without saying that the Government has been an immense gainer by the levy from time to time of a higher still-head duty and tree-tax. But the gain has been derived at the expense of the consuming public. Again, the unfairness of the economic arrangement referred to above appears to have been overlooked by the Commissioner, who ultimately pays the additional rupee which Government now realises ? Is it not the consumer ? Farmers are not such disinterested persons as to put up with the reduction on their margin of profit. Either they must sell their licit liquor at a price above that fixed by Government or adulterate the stuff they vend in order to keep up the margin of profit. It is notorious how they recoup from the consumers every pie, and something more, of the margin of profit which the Abkari department squeezes from them annually either under the system of "minimum guaranteed revenue" or the one recently introduced in Thana and Kolaba, namely, a certain percentage of profit on the total amount of the still-head duty paid into the excise coffers. And yet it is coolly observed "that the trade is able to bear the reduction of its profits is shown by the eagerness with which the current farms have been competed for." Is it true that the trade is able to bear the reduction ? Is it even possible when Government realises 25, 30, and even 50 per cent. higher revenue, as it has just been able to realise in the Thana and Kolaba districts, that farmers can bear the reduction of their profits ?

Did not an able expert point out the other day in your columns that farmers who carried on their trade honestly would *lose* rather than gain by their improvident contracts ? The Abkari Commissioner has not yet come forward either to disprove the figures quoted by Mr. Dantra or to controvert his arguments. And as to the alleged avidity of liquor farmers to bid at farm auctions the less said the better. A more mischievous and demoralising system was never contrived by a Government to raise a large revenue from the drink traffic. It is this baneful system which is at the root of the whole evil against which the Temperance Congress and others have loudly raised their voice. It alone has encouraged liquor farmers to push on their drink trade in every conceivable nook and corner. But for the facilities offered there would not be so much temptation to drink or indulge in intemperance as is now to be witnessed. Government realises large revenue every year, not according to the normal drink condition of a particular locality, but according to the ability of competing liqour farmers to bid and their enterprise to push on by fair means or foul their drink traffic. Forced bids lead to forced sales, and then in their turn stimulate adulteration and intemperance. It may, therefore, be stated without hesitation that the trade cannot bear the reduction of the margin of profit, of which the excise department by its mischievous policy annually deprives the traders. If the Commissioner is unaware of frauds in the trade, would it not be worth his while to recommend Government to institute enquiries by means of a roving commission of independent non-official experts ? As a matter of fact the secrets of the liquor trade are "an open secret."

We now come to another point which clearly negatives the assertion that the Abkari policy of the Government has been "extremely successful," because liquor has been so taxed as to impose no "positive hardships" upon the people. This is what is stated in the excise report of 1883-84 : "the imposition of a fixed tax on each tree tapped, the prohibition of the indiscriminate distillation and sale of toddy spirit, and the concentration of the business in the hands of a few large farmers, who guaranteed the payment to Government of a certain minimum revenue, and at the same time were bound to sell within fixed limits of price, led to a great reduction in the number of trees tapped and in the rents enjoyed by tree owners, as well as to a diminution in the number of persons who gained their living by drawing toddy and by the distillation of toddy spirit." Have these results been beneficial to the public ? Have they inflicted no hardships on the people ? The Commissioner is constrained to admit that more than one class has come to grief by the precious policy of his department. "The enhancement of the taxation of toddy spirit has resulted in a large reduction in a number of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy, and the owners of toddy trees have consequently been deprived in part of the income that they used to enjoy in the shape of rents paid by bhanderis for the use of their trees. The incomes of many rich and influential landholders of Bombay and its neighbourhood have been affected in this manner, and they, not unnaturally, are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Abkari department and agitate against it on account of the injury that its operations have caused to their vested interests." What is this but an instance of the arbitrary deprivation of the rights of property-owners. Is this no hardship on them ? The net results of the mischievous changes may here be briefly summarised. The flourishing toddy industry has almost been destroyed ; the bhandaris have been reduced to great hardships and struggles ; the tree-owners have been deprived of their legitimate income ; the farmers have been encouraged in the art of cheating and adulteration ; and, lastly, the consumers have been made the unwilling victims of the cupidity of the Government on the one hand, and the rascality of the farmers on the other. Thus, the Government of Bombay has proved by the mouth of its own chief excise officers the "positive hardships" which have been inflicted on those concerned, without the slightest attempt at reparation to a considerable section, mostly poor—eking out a bare subsistence—of her Majesty's subjects. And it yet boasts that such results are a proof of its "extremely successful" Abkari policy ! What a wonderful policy of spoliation to be sure. What has the English reader to say to it ? Is it possible to enforce so one-sided an arrangement in matters of excise in the United Kingdom ? Could the Board of Inland Revenue venture to raise a large revenue from, say, whisky, by issuing an order, under the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, that it would be unlawful for owners of farms either to let them out or grow barley on them, and that they must rely for the letting out of their fields on the mercy of a handful of monopolists whom it might, in consideration of "a guaranteed minimum revenue" from whisky, grant the exclusive privilege of growing barley and distilling the spirit ? What would be the effect of such a regulation, supposing it was issued, on the landowners, the farmers, and the farm-labourers, let alone the barley or whisky consuming population ? How would such an order, so subversive of the rights of private property, and so destructive of individual liberty, be received by the public ? What reception might it meet in the House of Commons ? And what might be the fate of the Ministry who dared to sanction so harsh and unjust a regulation ? There could be only one answer to the above queries. No such tyrannical mode of raising the drink revenue could be tolerated even for an hour in the free atmosphere of England, and the Board, and the Ministers who attempted such a measure, would be hurled down from power by an indignant population. Yet a regulation precisely similar in nature has been rigidly enforced in Bombay with regard to toddy-trees for some years past with the results Government itself has described ! So far as to tree-owners. This is what is said about the bhandaris. "The closing of the small stills, worked by bhandaris, in the Konkan, and by Kalals, in other parts of the presidency, has caused hardships which are to be regretted, but this could not be avoided under any system that aimed at bringing the manufacturer of spirit under control and certain taxation." By all means bring the manufacturer and the contractor under control. By all means levy as high a duty as you please, if it be prudent and beneficial for the Government to do so, if it not be a restraint on the trade, and if it could really check intemperance. But why restrain a humble and modest industry and send adrift the helpless bhandaris ? What substantial relief has the Abkari authorities offered to this unfortunate class of workers whom they have sacrificed at the altar of the Demon of Drink ? Would such a class have been allowed in England to be thrown out of their hereditary occupation without adequate compensation ? The Abkari Commissioner has only his barren sympathy for these, though, later on, while referring to the injury inflicted on the tree-owners, the class of landholders who have the means and the influence to make their voice heard in the press and in the Council-Chamber, he thinks some compensation is due. "Their grievances are real ; but they are such as can only be relieved at the expense of the taxpayers." Are, then, the grievances of the bhandaris *unreal* ? The Commissioner dare not say so ; on the contrary, he has admitted the hardships inflicted on them. But while the hardships of the struggling bhandaris are only to be regretted, those of the fat tree-owners are worthy of compensation at the expense of the general body of taxpayers. The practical philosophy of the Abkari Commissioner seems to be on all fours as much as his bungling Abkari arrangements. But for the bhandaris where would be the revenue from toddy and toddy-spirits ? The real hard workers are set at nought. They are dismissed with his barren sympathy. The Commissioner cares only for the influential tree-owners who can agitate and bring him to book. Is not such a policy repugnant to our sense of justice and common humanity ? Is it consistent with that love of fair play for which our British administrators are well known ? On the contrary, is it not reasonable to compensate the poor bhandaris in some shape or another ? It is *their* labour that has enriched the landholder or the tree-owner and the Government. It is their industry that has poured in a large excise revenue into the State coffers. In proportion to his industry has the taxpayer been lightened of his burden. Is it unfair that those whose pockets have been partially saved should be made to pay in some small degree to those who have been the means of such saving ? I leave it to the impartial reader to realise the transparent injustice of the policy pursued by the Government—the policy which would help those who least stand in need of help and cast adrift those who are helpless and least able to help themselves,—Yours, &c.,

D. E. W.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

(Before the Hon. the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhan Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhewji and others—Payne, G and S, and Chalk, W and S.—Part heard.
275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhan Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhimji—Chalk, W and S.
146-87—Hore C and B—Kadvibai vs Jugjewan Kallianji and another—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
155-87—Jefferson B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne G and S.
157-87—Jefferson B and D—The Bombay Co. vs—Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne G and S. and In person.
317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochund Jugoosha and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P G and S, and M and D.
150-86—Little, S F and N—Meherabebee vs. Haji Sheir Mahomed bin Amoomoola—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

164-86—E Wilkin—The Honble F L Latham and other vs Premabhai Hemabhai and another—Shamrao P and Jafferson B and D.
103-87—Thakurdas D and C—Rustomji Dhunjeebhoy Sethna vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.
26-87—Tyebji and D—Pallonji Rustomji vs Awabai and others—Balkrishna and D.
62-87—Hore C and B—Serafina de Ga vs Janardhen Vittoba and others—Janardhen G and In person.
287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Mulchund vs Choonilal Pranjewandas and another—Macfarlane E and H.
332-87—R Skipsey—Ramcrushna Balal vs Dhunbai—Khunderao M.
461-85—Ardesir H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne G and S and Tyabji and D.
324-87—Mulji B B—Gordhundas Khatas and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little S F and N.

THE pretended Hungarian landed proprietor, Von Kanowicz, disappeared from a hotel at Vienna on the 11th ultimo, after having given in payment two forged cheques on a Hungarian bank. He is a well-known adventurer. Some time since he travelled all over India, and while in Bombay received six months' imprisonment for cheating. He generally states he is a priest of the St. Joseph's Order, and gets permission from the bishopric consistories to read mass, and in this manner maintains a false position, which enables him to obtain money from persons at the places which he visits.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following review of the thirteenth edition of Maclean's "Guide to Bombay," which has just been published :—

It is with much pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt of this useful book, which, in its six hundred pages, gives a large amount of interesting information relative to the history, rise, and progress of one of the most important commercial ports of the East. The book was first published in November 1875, or thirteen years ago, and has gone on increasing in size and usefulness ever since. This year's issue contains a great deal of new information. We are told in the preface that the new buildings which have been erected during the year just closed increased the value of the property in the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment by sixteen lakhs of rupees, in itself a striking evidence of the growth of the city. Bombay, in the latter part of the sixteenth cen ury, was the scene of two ineffectual attempts on the part of the British to wrest it from the Portuguese, the then owners, but it was not until 1661, that it was ceded to England as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. The English did not, however, really enter Bombay until 1664, for, after the cession, when the Earl of Marlborough, with a fleet of five men of war, and 500 troops under Sir Abraham Shipman, was sent out to take possession of the Island, the Portuguese Governor refused to give up certain dependencies, so Lord Marlborough returned to England, leaving the troops on the island of Angedeva, off Carwar, where nearly all of them died, including their Commander. In 1668, after Charles II. had held possession of the Island for four years, he handed it over to the East India Company, considering it an unprofitable possession, to be held by them "in payment of the annual rent of 10 *l* in gold." The Company soon made arrangements for stimulating the growth of the place, and after several encounters with the Mahrattas, the Portuguese, and the Moguls, Bombay was created an independent Presidency in 1708, when the old and new East India Companies were amalgamated into the United East India Company, and domestic dissensions ceased. In 1819, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone was appointed Governor, and in 1820, Aden and Scinde were added to the territories subject to the Bombay Government. Since that time "the city may be regarded as the capital of a vast and really Imperial domain." The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, *primus in India*, was projected in 1844, commenced in 1850, and completed in 1874, and the trains now run over 1,450 miles of country. The Bombay, Baroda Railway was opened in 1860, and completed as far as Ajmere in 1880. Other Railways were opened up in the course of time, and Bombay now forms "the central terminus of a series of arterial Railways radiating in various directions through the Presidency and across the Continent of India." In 1855, the P. and O. Company took up the Mail Service from London to Bombay, and in 1868 Bombay had become the port of arrival and departure of the weekly Overland Mails, and has continued so ever since. Telegraphic communication between Bombay and London *via* Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf was established in 1865.

The development and importance of Bombay are not the result of political influences, but of commercial and geographical advantages turned to the very best account by a community of conspicuously enterprising Europeans, with whom have worked, in very friendly co-operation, a small body of foreigners,—the Parsees—who have in the end apparently acquired the lion's share of the benefits of the trade. The commercial development of the city is owing to two main reasons, *viz.*, the proximity of the port to lands favorable to the cultivation of cotton, and to the advantage possessed by the place for the manufacture of the new product. Of late years also wheat has played a very important part in the development of the city, and seeds and other great staples have added their quota to its riches. As an instance of the wonderful growth of the cotton export industry, it may be stated that whereas in 1783 only 114,133lb. were exported, in 1883-84, the exports had risen to 510,830,096lb. valued at £11,099,586. In 1861-62, or just before the American War, the exports of cotton from Bombay were valued at £9,262,817, and they had risen by 1865-66 to £25,534,179, or a yearly average from 1861-65—during the continuance of the war—of £21,582,847. The American war was the cause of a gain to Bombay, in about five years, of 75 millions sterling.

In 1850 the imports of piece goods into Bombay amounted to 105,422,734 yards, and of yarns 4,374,699lb, while in 1886, the imports were 679,393,385 yards of piece goods and 15,510,340 lb. of yarns. With reference to the immense increase to the mill industry, we may state that in 1865 there were 13 mills at work with 285,524 spindles, and 3,579 looms, employing an average of 7,357 hands daily, and in 1887, 75 mills with 1,779,220 spindles and 14,926 looms, employing 54,715 hands daily, with an approximate animal consumption of cotton amounting to 1,898,536 cwts. The total amount of paid up capital of these 75 mills is Rs. 5,56,00,879. In 1864, the exports from Bombay of cotton goods and yarns were valued at £43,000; and in 1886-87 at £3,749,762,—for over 80 million lb. of twist and yarn and 40½ million yards of piece goods—more than three fourths of which are taken by China and Japan. Thirty years ago this trade was almost extinct. With regard to the trade in grain and pulse, we find that in 1875-76, the exports were valued at about £650,000, while in 1886-87, they were valued at about 36 million rupees, or say three million sterling. The trade in seeds is now worth about four million sterling. The "Guide" contains an excellent article on the Government and revenue, a well written description of the city, etc., native festivals, various excursions from the town and other interesting matter. The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit forms the subject of an excellent photograph, and a short biographical sketch. This volume whose get up, and printing are as usual excellent, has, as a frontispiece, a photograph of the Victoria terminus of the G. I. P. Railway probably the handsomest Railway station in the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Huntington, 1,463 tons, Captain J. Brunstrom, cleared out yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s.s. Bhownagar, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with a general cargo and about 30 deck passengers from Bhownagar.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Munroe, 1,463 tons, Captain C. Jones, sails this morning for Liverpool, laden and with the following passengers :—Mr Horatio Cocker, Major C. E. Sawyer, and a gentleman.

THE s.s. Etolia, 2,035 tons, Captain W. Gill, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and the following as passengers :—Capt. and master Wyllie, Mr. J. Connor, and Mr. G. A. Maclean.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania ..	2213	W. Marr	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lombardy ..	1726	Brookes	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Branklow ..	1660	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Formida ...	1299	D. D. Dagnino ...	E	F. Bozzoni.
,, Clan Munro.	1116	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Apollo	2086	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2041	J. M. Conochie ..	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Accomac ..	1629	J. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, A too Hall ..	2333	J. Hill	M	K. Bates & Co.
,, Algoma	1865	J. C. Murray ...	N	Captain.
,, Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ganges	1190	D. Roberts	Q	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	..	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Wivenhoe ..	1225	R. D. Clark	..	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Allie	1173	H. Rodgaard	..	Cursetji Edulji.
,, Riversdale.	1211	J. Mooney	..	C. Edulji e.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Bhownagar (s) ...	Naroda	Bhownagar.
	Europa (s)	.. ..	Liverpool.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Munro, Jones, for Liverpool.
,, Etolia, Gill, for Liverpool and Marseilles.
,, Huntingdon, Brunstrom, for Liverpool and Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Niagara, for Antwerp.
,, Bangalore, for False Point and Mauritius.
,, Kilwa, for the Gulf and Karachi.
,, Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
Schooner Diamante, for Cutch Mandvi.

TRAVELLING CHAIRS, Tables, Beds, Baths, Washstands, Jugs, Kettles, Stoves, &c. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE ROMANCE OF AN INDIAN COLONY.

ONE of the most thrilling stories in the history of civilisation is that of an Indian colony who has, by an unfortunate difference with the Church of England, been driven from its settlement in British Columbia to the founding of a new home near Fort Simpson, Alaska. This colony has asked a grant of land from the United States Government, and bills will be introduced during the present session of Congress to secure them. Senator Vest, who has recently visited the colony, has given the following account of it :—

WITCHCRAFT AND CANNIBALISM.

About thirty years ago Mr. William Duncan, who was, what they call, a lay missionary under the jurisdiction of the Missionary Society of the Church of England, came to British Columbia. He went to the vicinity of one of the English forts, and commenced his work immediately among the Indians there. He found these Indians in the most deplorable barbarism, and I do not suppose there existed a more savage people in the world than they. They were utterly given over to witchcraft and cannibalism. They had never heard of the Christian religion, and were completely under the power of their medicine men. Shortly after he arrived he saw a party of hideously painted and bedecked cannibals tearing the body of a woman, whom a chief had just killed, limb from limb. The Indians struggled for morsels of the human flesh, and as they devoured it they accompanied their orgies with unearthly howls and the beat of their medicine drums. They were drunken with rum, covered with the blood of their victim, and they imitated ravenous wolves in their howls and ferocity. They kept this up all night, and Mr. Duncan found that they had no regard for life. The husband had power of life and death over his wife. Parents sold their daughters, and the men hired out their wives and slaves to white men for prostitution. Women were often killed and eaten, and a series of dog-eating, cannibalism and devil-dancings always occurred at the celebration of certain feasts.

Whenever a chief or an important man built a house he celebrated the deed by planting the four posts on the bleeding bodies of slaves slaughtered for the occasion, and the deeds of their medicine men were terrible beyond description.

THE INFLUENCE OF MEDICINE MEN.

"It is very difficult," continued Senator Vest, "for any one who has not visited Alaska to realize the immense influence of these medicine men over the natives. Each medicine man has a familiar spirit, which he calls his Aik, and some of them claim to have several Aiks. If a native is taken sick he sends for the medicine man at once, who does not give him any medicine, but commences a series of incantations and sorceries over him. If the patient gets better the recovery is ascribed to the Aik, but if he continues to get worse the Aik informs the relatives through the medicine man that the sick person is bewitched by some one, and that the witch must be at once (in Guiteau's language) 'removed.' Then always follows a desperate attempt on the part of these wretches at murder. A clergyman at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, told me that under the direction of one of these medicine men repeated attempts were made to murder his two little children, who were declared to be witches, and to save their lives he was finally compelled to leave that part of Alaska and to move to Fort Wrangel."

These medicine men claim direct intercourse with the spirit world. They dress themselves in the skins of bears or wolves, wear hideously carved masks, paint their bodies and cover them with dried skins, distended fish bladders and engraved bones and eagle's claws. Their orgies, which are in some cases known as those of the dog-eaters, are most horrible, and in the exorcising of evil spirits from the sick they try to hack away the ailing part or at times to suck or burn it out.

CANNIBALS BECOME CHRISTIANS.

Mr. Duncan's life was repeatedly in danger from these medicine men, and nothing but the most undaunted courage on his part enabled him to go on with his work. At one time, Legaic, one of the chiefs, attempted to kill him, and at another he was only saved by the interposition of one of his Indian friends. After years of hardship and peril, and conquering their language, he succeeded in making some converts and in turning a number of the tribes away from cannibalism. He finally established a colony at Metlakahtla, built a schoolhouse, church, store, and a small vessel to transport their products to market and bring back such supplies as they needed. His community amounted to about one thousand persons, and it was as orderly and quiet and peaceable as any in the United States. He built a sawmill, and these Indians sawed the boards and built their own houses. They adopted the English dress, made their own clothes, and learned the arts of civilised life. Whereas they formerly had to pay a mink-skin, valued at a dollar, for a piece of common bar-soap the thickness of one's finger, Mr Duncan taught them to make a whole bar for a sixpence, and by going to England he brought back machinery and taught them to make ropes and to weave, to spin and to make brushes.

While he was in England he brought back musical instruments, and he organized a brass band of twenty-one instruments among them, and had an organ placed in the church which they built. They had in their village a market-house, a blacksmith shop, and among these Indian workers were carpenters, coopers, tinners and other mechanics. They built a sea-wall to keep the water from tearing down the village, learned the trade, and established a salmon cannery from which they exported the canned fish for civilized use.

The community was a strictly Christain one. The people observed the Sabbath scrupulously, even in the fishing season, when time was very important to them, and they led moral lives.

DIFFERENCE WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From time to time while Mr. Duncan was engaged in this work he was furnished with money by the Missionary Society of the Church of England, but while there was a church edifice at Metlakahtla, no clergyman had been sent there by the society, and Mr. Duncan had officiated in all the religious exercises, by simply reading a chapter of the Bible, and using the prayer-book of the Church of England, and by teaching the Indians to sing the hymns of that Church. A few years ago the Bishop of the western part of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island, sent a clergyman of the Church of England to Metlakahtla, who immediately suggested the propriety of observing all the ceremonies of that Church, including the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Mr Duncan objected to this for the reason that he did not think the Indians sufficiently advanced in religious instruction to understand this, and he was afraid they would think it inconsistent with what he had told them about cannibalism. In other words, he did not think it wise just then to ask them to eat of the body and blood of Christ. The Church authorities, however, insisted that the sacrament be administered, and the controversy, like all religious differences, ripened into an open and bitter quarrel. The sacrament was administered with demoralising results, and the new preaching was fast bringing the people back to barbarism. Mr. Duncan made one or two trips to England to explain the matter to the authorities there. But the society was too strong for him, and he was finally ordered to give up the property at Metlakahtla and all authority over the Indians. The society claimed the title to the town site, and in fact to everything except the personal property of the people. They persecuted Mr. Duncan in a number of ways, and were evidently determined to force the Indians to adopt rites they could not understand. After a number of quarrels the Indians held a meeting, and voted by an overwhelming majority to stand by Mr. Duncan. I think all but about thirty or forty took his side of the controversy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Porter, Captain, Bengal, R. E., on leave, from Simla.

JANUARY 22.

Thomas, Lt., Col., Bengal, Comt. Dept., from furlough, from England.

Churchward, Captain, Bombay, North Lancashire Fusiliers, to join, from England.

Morris, Lt. Col., Bengal, Devon Regiment, on retirement, from Jhansi.

Forbes, Major, Bengal, Royal Warwick Regt., from leave, from England.

JANUARY 23.

Rooke, Lt., Madras, 5th Goorkhas, on furlough, from Allahabad.

Rogers, Lt., Bombay, Yorkshire L. I., on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Powell, Lt., Bengal, probation, on duty, to Umballa.

Barton, Surgeon, Madras, Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Luckhardt, Colonel, Bombay, Comy-Genl., on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 23.

Thomas, Lt. Colonel, Bengal, Comt. Dept., to duty, to Calcutta.

Prentice, Lt., Bombay, R. E., on duty, to Kirkee.

Thomson, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.

CHEROOTS, choicest Indian, various brands, from Rs. 1-8 per 100. PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE MOULMEIN-YUNNAN RAILWAY.

LIEUTENANT G. F. Younghusband, of the Corps of Guide, who recently made an adventurous journey from China, through Siam to Burma, writes as follows in an up-country paper in regard to the scheme advocated by Mr. Archibald Colquhoun from Moulmein to Rahang across the Northern Districts of Siam and thence through the Eastern Shan States to Yunnan and Western China :—

I have been over a good portion of the proposed line, perhaps a few words from me about it may be acceptable to those interested in the project. I am not an engineer, and I do not want to seem to stand in the way of civilisation, if that is the object of the railway, and railways always do bring civilisation; but I would warn the investors that if they think they are likely to get any interest on their capital (in other words, that this line will pay them) they are likely to be greatly mistaken. To start with, the line between Moulmein and Rahang, crossing as it would have to the mass of ranges which lie between Burma and Siam, could only be constructed at great cost and under great difficulties, both as concerns engineering and other matters. The engineering difficulties I leave to the engineer; but one cannot alter the fact that, for three-fourths of the year, this region is either so deluged by rain as to make work altogether impossible, or else is so unhealthy from malarious fever that one must count upon a very heavy mortality among the labourers. However, supposing these great difficulties overcome and the railway completed as far as Rahang, on the Me Ping river, investors will expect a little profit in return for their expended capital: but where is it to come from? The chief exports of Siam consist of rice, tobacco, teak and horned cattle. For the first three there is no local demand in Burma; and as for the cattle, their owners are not likely, after marching several hundred miles through Siam, to train them for the last 76 miles of that journey into Moulmein. Even supposing they did, the annual export of cattle is so very small that no railway could hope to earn its bread and cheese on cattle traffic alone. The passenger traffic would, I should say, be very small; for, though Johnny Burman is rather a wandering soul, the man of Siam is decidedly a stay-at-home character. On second thoughts I do not quite know what a Burman would want in Siam: all I ever met were after elephants, and they would certainly not require train transit.

As for Moulmein competing with Bangkok, as an export port for the main products of Siam—rice, tobacco and teak—I do not think the former port would be in it. Let us premise that both harbours are equally handicapped in having bars which prevent large ships from entering; and that the accommodation at Moulmein is very limited, affording anchorage for only 17 ships, so the Harbour Master told me. The main question then is: Could a railway draw off to Moulmein the great rice, tobacco and teak exports from their natural highway down the great rivers of Siam to Bangkok? I think not. Water transport all over the world, is cheaper than land transport; and we can hardly imagine a merchant having shipped his rice, say at Zimme, disembarking it at Rahang for the special benefit of the Moulmein-Rahang Railway, when he has only to sit tight in his boat, and the current will carry it in a few days to the sea-board at Bangkok. I mentioned the Me Ping river as it is the most favourable river for the railway to tap: the latter would not have a ghost of a chance of diverting the traffic from the other two great rivers—the Me Nioum and the Me Nan. In making these statements I always except the contingency of there being an urgent local demand, in Burma itself, for Siamese products. This contingency is not likely often to arise: for both countries have much the same climate, and produce the same crops, and a famine or dearth in one would probably mean a corresponding calamity in the other.

So much for the Moulmein-Rahang section of the proposed Moulmein-Yunnan Railway. From Rahang to Kianghai, on the Northern frontier of Siam, along the east bank of the Me Ping river, there are no engineering difficulties of any importance to contend against, and the chief labour would consist in felling trees and bridging nullahs. This portion of the line would, I think, be very cheaply constructed. The Siamese, directly they understood that their labour would be paid for, would readily volunteer, but I do not know that they would be very energetic workmen. The Kamoos, on the contrary, a tribe inhabiting the left bank of the Combodia river, both north and east of Siam, have the reputation of being excellent labourers—the Hazaras of Siam. But being constructed, and even cheaply constructed, I fail to see how the railway is going to compete successfuly against the three great rivers parallel to which it runs, for the reason set forth above, namely, the dearness of land transport compared to water transport. The next portion of the proposed railway from Kianghai to Kiang Hung is difficult of construction in parts, and would tap no local trades or industries of any magnitude to compensate for the labour and expense. In fact the Kiang Tung Province, in which Kiang Hung is situated, can only just supply its own wants in the way of rice and tobacco. Its only export trade of any importance is in ponies; and if the outturn is 500 ponies a year, it is as much as can be expected. From Kiang Hung to Yunnan, the projectors of the railway with that magnificent disregard for details which is characteristic of enthusiasts, propose to carry their line for several hundred miles over some of the most mountainous country in the world, including ranges of (I speak from memory) from 4,000 feet to 5,500 feet high. And pray what are they to get out of Yunnan? I who have seen the beggarly caravans of Yunnan merchants and travelled with them can answer: a little indigo, coarse green tea, hats and shoes. Civilisation can do without that trade, and it does not want a railway line some 2,000 miles long to convey it down.

So far I have seemed to ignore the other side of the question, namely, the importation of English goods, and especially English cotton goods, into Siam, the Shan States and Yunnan. I have done so in order to deal with it in one paragraph. We are taught to believe that the teeming millions of China and Siam are pining away for want of the cotton goods of Manchester, and that a railway would place these articles at their doors, underselling local manufactures. Let us think a little, let us ask what does the Chinaman wear in Calcutta, in Rangoon, in Singapore, in Bangkok, throughout Siam—Manchester cotton goods? Not he! He wears Chinese clothes, of Chinese manufacture, and turned out by Chinese tailors. Does one see a single man or woman in a hundred in Siam, even near the coast, wearing Manchester cotton goods? The only trade that would really be remunerative would be in firearms, gunpowder and percussion caps. I suppose it is hardly the wish of the British Government, whatever private traders may think, to encourage the armament of a possibly formidable enemy.

Finally, to humanitarians I would say: "By all means open up, and civilise these nations by the aid of your railway." But to speculators my advice would be: "Keep your money in your pockets, or, else, if you must invest it in railways, invest it in the extension of the railway systems of India and Burma."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 24th January, 1888.

1. The Rifle meeting will be completed on the 27th instant, from which date the ranges will be devoted entirely to class firing. The Commandant hopes that all ranks will do their utmost to carry out the annual course, as only two months remain for this purpose, and he further draws attention to the great importance to the Corps of every available men being put through.

2. A guard of honour consisting of Lieuts Cornforth and de Soane, 4 Sergts. and 100 rank and file, with the band of the Corps, under the command of Capt Ferrers Nicholson, will parade opposite the Queen's Statue at 3-45 p.m., this evening.

3. No. 2,618 vol. W. G. Whitaker having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "C" Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

4. There will be Riding School for all members this morning, Thursday, the 26th, and Saturday, the 28th inst., at 7 a.m.

5. The B. L. Horse will furnish an escort to the Governor to-day at 3-30 p.m. sharp at Marine Line Station.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay V. R. Corps.

THE rivers of New Zealand, though not plentifully supplied with indigenous fishes, may be expected to offer a rich harvest to fisherman in the future. Acclimatization societies have got to work upon them, and in many trout are already both abundant and large. As yet, however, the attempt to acclimatize salmon has been a failure. Into one river 12,000 American salmon were inserted, and into a few other streams 15,000 English salmon. Yet there is no authentic instance of a salmon being captured in a New Zealand river. The explanation offered is that the mouths of the rivers are the hunting-grounds of the kawhai and other carnivorous fish, which lie in wait and dispose of the young salmon on their road to the sea.

A HISTORIC NOOK IN LONDON.

ONE of the noted places in the City of London is the Jerusalem. Who founded the original institution no one now can say; but for nearly or quite three centuries there has been on the same site a meeting place for merchants and captains trading with the East. The original habitation was destroyed in the great Fire of London. The re-erection which succeeded was burnt down in 1748, in a conflagration which destroyed eighty-eight houses in Cornhill. Its successor, too, has recently been removed to give place to the present modern edifice, with offices and chambers annexed. Nothing of architectural antiquity remains, but its history, and former associations with the progress and career of that East India Company which added India to the British Empire give it an interest which endures. Indeed, it was to a Company of Adventurers—members of the resort in Cowper's-court—that Elizabeth gave the charter of foundation which was the solid basis of that powerful body which exercised its government on a regal scale, and held sway over millions of the Asiatic populations. At the time when Shakespeare was playing his *Merchant of Venice* and writing his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the newly constituted Company of Adventurers were discussing at their rendezvous how to develope English commerce in India and trade with China.

In the old books of the establishment the news brought home by the traders was duly entered, with the sailings, callings, and arrivals of the various ships. Men went there in those days to learn the occurrences which interested them, and had a bearing on their transactions. The safety of the ships and their cargoes and the details of their voyages to and fro were the daily information they sought for; and in troublous times the intelligence of sea fights and naval, actions were items of value as well as of excitement. Thus it was that the ledger of the old Jerusalem has become such an instructive record. In this way we get an insight into the early rivalries of the East India Company with the Portuguese; and we see how pursuing a statesmanlike policy, their fleet, in 1601, took possession of St. Helena as a calling station. Left to their own resources to defend their ships against piratical attacks and from capture by warlike enemies, they armed them, and supplied them with ample crews.

How the Company dealt with the Portuguese a few of the entries will suffice to show. In 1609 the Solomon engaged and defeated several Portuguese ships. In 1611 one vessel, with her pinnace, maintained five engagements with a squadron of Portuguese, and gained a complete victory. In 1616 the Company's fleet, under Captain Pring, took a valuable Portuguese frigate and defeated the Dutch fleet off Batavia. In 1630 the Portuguese fleet were attacked near Surat, when many of the enemy's vessels were destroyed. It was not until 1662 that an English man of war was despatched to protect or convoy the ships trading with the East. Even after this the bulk of the fighting was done by the Company's vessels. Fights with the Dutch and French succeeded those with the Portuguese, the merchantmen giving good accounts of themselves in their victories. Thus we have an account, amongst numerous others, of a desperate action by the Herbert against four ships of superior force, but in the moment of victory taking fire and blowing up. In 1703, the Chambers and the Canterbury engaged in the night, in the Straits of Malacca, a French sixty-four and a frigate. The Canterbury was taken, but the Chambers, at daybreak, renewed the action and escaped. The Commander's entry in the ship's log is characteristic. "To prevent all thought amongst my men of surrendering ye ship and make them desperate, I nailed the Ensign to the Staffe, from head to foot, and stapled and forecockt the Ensign staffe fast up." In 1746, a running fight is described between a fleet of six of the Company's ships and a French Squadron, consisting of the Achille, sixty-four, and two frigates, off St. Helena. In 1758, the Houghton and Godolphin defeated two French frigates off the Cape, the Directors awarding each vessel 2000*l*., for the gallant conduct of the officers and crews. In 1759, the Dutch with four frigates, each of thirty-six guns, two with twenty-six guns, and one with sixteen guns, and carrying 1,500 men, attempted the Company's possessions in Bengal. But this expedition was captured by the Calcutta, Duke of Dorset, and Hardwick. The Shaftsbury, in 1760, stood into Madras Roads and beat off two French ships blockading the town; in 1765 the Winchelsea fought a French frigate single handed; in 1779, the Bridgewater beat off an American privateer of superior force. In 1794 there was not a single man of war in the Indian seas, and the whole trade to India was open to the attacks of privateers and enemies. Consequently the William Pitt, Britannia, and Hougton were fitted out as a patrolling squadron, and, under Captain Mitchell, soon made their power felt, Mitchell being knighted for his services. Thus the entries continue, forming an historical chronicle of the remarkable deeds of the Honourable East India Company's Navy. The records of the fights with the French ships of war exceed all others in interest, for the fighting was most severe, the utmost daring being displayed on both sides. The captures of the Kent and of the Warren Hastings by the French find in the old books of the Jerusalem a proper register; whilst, on the other hand, successes less commonly known than the above reverses more than balance up accounts. Of the severity of some of these naval actions we may note the following in 1803 :—"The China Fleet, homeward bound with a number of country ships and whalers under the protection, having no man of war in company, fell in with the French Admiral Linois in the Marengo, 84 guns; the Belle Poule, 40; a corvette of 28, and a brig. The French Fleet was engaged, defeated, and chased out of sight. The China ships in this affair were valued at 6,000,000*l*. sterling. Commodore Dance was knighted, and handsome awards were given to the officers and crews.

In other directions the entries have a variety of interest. Two are specially worth referring to: one is a list of the Company's ships at home and abroad in 1759, and numbering sixty-three in all. These, with the exception of three, were of 499 tons, carrying 26 guns and 99 men. Of those three, the Pitt was a 50-gun ship of 600 tons, and the two others were of 425 tons, carrying 20 guns and 85 men. From this period to the close of the century, the size and power of the ships of the Indian Navy were increased to meet the circumstances of the protracted wars with the First Napoleon. The other is the record of the Company's ships which accompanied the fallen Emperor to the Island of his captivity.

Other records also carry interest. Thus in 1796, we find peace freights direct to China or circuitously and to all points of India:—"Six voyages certain 21*l* per ton; surplus, peace or war, 10*l*. 10s." Indeed, the records of the Jerusalem would make foundation, for a valuable as well as amusing book, for which many pictorial illustrations could be drawn from other sources, and point and association given to many entries by wider references to the general events of the times and circumstances to which they relate.

Finally, we may well mark the changes which have taken place in the habits of men as well as in the developments of science and commercial proceedings, ever since the days when the gallant captains of the Honourable East India Company's ships, with their cocked hats under their arms, strutted amongst the crowd of busy traders in the Jerusalem Coffee House, in their blue coats with black velvet lappets and cuffs and collars faced with gold embroidery, their lower persons clad in buff breeches.

All this has passed away, and a vast change has come over the spirit of the place, although there still indissolubly clings to it the particular attractions of trade and seafaring. The charter of the great Company has terminated, the Government refusing to renew it. But even in its close the Jerusalem played its part. During the final discussions between the Government and the Directors as to pensions to their officers, a letter of importance came within the knowledge of its manager, who communicated its contents to the marine officers, who immediately acted to their own advantage, afterwards presenting the communicator with a service of plate.

The business of the Jerusalem has extended in accord with the requirements of modern times, and merchants, shippers and ship brokers trading not only with the East, but with Australia, New Zealand, and other Colonies and with the Cape, meet there together. The tapes of the printing telegraphs continuously reel off the prices of the Funds, Stocks, the judgments in the Law Courts, and other news; and telegrams of arrivals, sailings, and callings of ships on their voyages are brought in from hour to hour, and are posted on the green-board; whilst clerks of numerous firms communicate a variety of useful mercantile intelligence. At four in the afternoon the whole place is in a buzz; the members meet together, inquiries are made and answered; freights arranged and a multiplicity of business is speedily transacted. By five the bustle has settled down, and the place has resumed its ordinary quiet and listlessness, the silence being broken only by the clicking of the telegraphic instruments and the occasional tramp of a Post Office messenger or a junior clerk. There, on the window benches, is the folio book of entries, open to members, who find in it all that is to be learnt, up to the latest moment of the doings of the ships and steamers upon the seas and on the ports. Beside it is Lloyd's classified register of ships.

The old records are a stand point from which to gauge the outcome of years of progress and the advances of modern knowledge. In them we see smaller wooden vessels with larger crews subject to the uncertainties of the winds and tides. In the other, the largest iron vessels, almost independent of winds and waves, and making their voyages at high speeds with regularity and precision. Take the old type of Indiamen of 1,300 tons carrying 130 hands, of which 78 were foremastmen. Modern ships of like dimensions would be served by about 26 or 30 men, so much have steam winches, wire rope rigging, [illegible]-sails, and other inventions diminished the use of manual labour. The only vessels in which numbers of hands are still employed are the luxurious Liners—such as the City of Rome, in length 560 feet, and 52 feet in beam, with engines of 1500 horse power, giving to the ship an average speed of 16 knots, with her crew of 278 men. Most of these hands are firemen and stewards assistants; of sailors there are very few.

In the olden days news at the Jerusalem inherited the uncertainty of the ships and elements; and, for the most part the news was brought by the ships arriving home. Now, telegraph and look-out stations abound, and transmit the sightings and signals of ships from every available point along their routes. Ships, too, passing each other on the open seas, forward intelligence from the nearest land they approach. The merchant knows thus, before a vessel starts on her outward or her homeward voyage, the hour of her intended sailing. He knows, moreover, her size and speed, and can thus calculate her arrival, and, with sufficient exactitude, the time when he will receive his goods and can deliver or put them on the market. Uncertainty of intelligence marks the past; absolute certainty of information the present.

COURT LIFE IN FRANCE.

COUNT HORACE DE VIEL CASTEL, whose memoirs have just been published by Messrs. Remington and Co., was an inveterate gossip. He held a post in the Ministry of Fine Arts under the Napoleonic *regime*, and was at one time in high favour with the Empress of the French, as well as with the Princess Mathilde Demidoff-Bonaparte. His intimate relations with the Court, as well as with the political and military magnates of the Second Empire, enabled him to pronounce judgment upon the characters of all the leading personages into whose hands the conduct of national affairs in France was committed between the years 1851 and 1864; and he has recorded his opinion of statesmen, soldiers, and courtiers alike, with a frankness compared to which the frequently startling outspokenness of Henry Greville was timidly reticent. If M. de Viel Castel's chronicle of thirteen years' French history during a period of extraordinary interest, commencing with the *coup d'etat* and closing with the campaign in Mexico, may be relied on, the entourage of the Emperor and Empress throughout that epoch was exclusively composed of dishonest men and dissolute women. The Emperor's advisers are delineated as so many satyrs, swindlers, and thieves; his relatives as traitors to his person and scoundrels of the deepest dye; his consort's companions as wantons and intriguers. Napoleon III. is the only sympathetic figure depicted in this album of monstrosities. Upon his sagacity, generosity, and unconquerable kind-heartedness M. de Viel Castel lays frequent stress, whilst deploring the laxity of his morals. With the other "Napoleonides" he deals severely, as the following brief extracts will show :

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

August 11, 1851.—Prince Napoleon, the son of Marshal Jerome, has just been expelled from the Hotel des Invalides by order of the Minister of War. His conduct has been scandalous, for, when not engaged in entertaining a lot of common street-walkers, he has opened the doors of the hotel to a Democratic Club. This Prince is a terrible scoundrel...a braggart and a coward, ambitious, self-sufficient, quarrelsome, and dissolute; the impersonation, in short, of every bad quality. His father was a mischievous rascal, but he is even worse.

July 5, 1860.—Prince Napoleon never had any esteem or affection for his father; he despised him as all people without rectitude despise each other... During Jerome's last brief agony his son once or twice left the room, where all the family were assembled, to go and smoke. He is a wretched Prince, without heart, soul, or respect for humanity; a bad son, bad brother, bad husband, and faithless subject, he has every vice that dishonours a man. He dreams of nothing but money, and has taken care to deprive his sister of every sou that the law permits him to lay his hands on... He is capable of everything that is vile; he is a hypocrite, and has no courage when people show a bold front to him; neither can any reliance be placed upon his word. He lives an impure life, openly, and without any attempt at disguise.

Nov. 28, 1854.—Prince Napoleon, in spite of the order he received, did not lead his division to the assistance of the English at the battle of Inkerman. He allowed the British troops to be decimated without giving the aid they had a right to expect from him. After this unjustifiable conduct General Canrobert said to him: "One thing only can excuse your behaviour, Prince. You were unwell. Go and restore your health at Constantinople." This wretch may be a Prince, but he certainly is not a Frenchman.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILIARS.

M. de Viel Castel is no less downright in his denunciations of the late Emperor's other male relatives. He describes Jerome Bonaparte as an absolute miscreant, Pierre and Antoine as "veritable ruffians," and the Prince of Canino as "the most manifest blackguard it is possible to meet." Of the Imperial "familiars" he writes, in 1856 :

It is a great pity that the Emperor's Court is composed half of fools, half of knaves . . . It is with the aid of intelligence and honesty that one ought to govern. A pickpocket should not be taken under a ruler's protection in order to pacify the estimable class to which he belongs. When Fould has been made Minister of State; Mocquard President of the Council and all the rest of the gang have lined their pockets, is the country to be humbugged into the belief that the Government is an honest one? . . . In the Emperor's household chamberlains, equerries, and all his personal attendants are equally imbecile; then there are the rogues and scoundrels, such as Bacciochi, Mocquard, and Walsh. Then among the Emperor's confidential advisers there are Hausemann, the Prefect of the Seine, and Fould, the Minister of State, both men of soiled reputations. The men who are most devoted to the Emperor are indignant at seeing such rascals as Fould, Billault, and their accomplices wearing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

VICTOR HUGO IN A NEW CHARACTER.

Referring to the greatest of French poets M. de Viel Castel writes :

Victor Hugo long coveted a peerage, and obtained it at last through the good offices of the Duchess of Orleans, who was cleverly persuaded by him that she was obeying the wishes of her husband in covering the poet's shoulders with the ermine mantle. He was surprised *in flagrante delicto* with Madame Biard, and it was owing to the solicitations of his wife and the influence of the Duchess of Orleans that he was not condemned. Madame Biard, however, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and on her liberation was received *into his own house*. So much for the morality of the Poet-Reformer!

ENGLISH ARMY ORGANISATION.

The following curious anecdote will be read with especial interest at a moment when the question of our national defences is, as at present, seriously occupying public attention :—

Aug. 24, 1857.—General Montebello told me that he had been sent by the Emperor on a mission to England eight months before the Crimean War broke out. Having visited all the military establishments of the three kingdoms, he told Lord Hardinge how surprised he was at the bad administration and wretched organisation of the English army generally. "You have done everything, my lord," he said, "to prevent the possibility of a French invasion; and yet may I be allowed to tell you, 50,000 French troops landed on any point of your coast would meet with no very serious resistance, and would achieve the conquest of England." Lord Hardinge replied, "You are more generous than the Duke of Wellington, who has often said that 12,000 Frenchmen would suffice for the task."

COUNT D'ORSAY.

Apropos of Count d'Orsay's death, the author wrote in 1852 :

He has lived with his mother-in-law, Lady Blessington, and with every one but his wife, Lady Henrietta d'Orsay, who was the mistress of the Duc d'Orleans, of Antonin de Noailles, and a host of lesser stars. . . D'Orsay's friends were the (Prince) President's enemies, the Jerome Bonapartes, Emile de Girardin, Lamartine, &c. He never pardoned the Prince for not appointing him Ambassador to the Court of St. James, forgetting or purposely ignoring the fact that such a thing was impossible. No Government would have received him. His debts are fabulous. For a long time he was the leader of fashion in London and Paris; tailors, perfumers, carriage builders, &c., supplied him without payment for the sake of his custom. . . . He died ten years too late, for he became at last merely a ridiculous old doll. The President does not lose his best friend; on the contrary, he is well rid of a compromising schemer. If he could but lose twenty more such friends, Louis Napoleon might sing a "Te Deum."

FINANCIAL MORALITY OF STATE MINISTERS.

Here is a curious story illustrating the standard of finanicial morality adopted by State Ministers under the Empire :—

After a recent Cabinet Council the Emperor detained St. Arnaud and said: "Saint Arnaud—I am very much annoyed with you. I do not like my Ministers to gamble on the Bourse and make large losses. I hear that you have been gambling and have lost heavily." St. Arnaud said that his losses had been greatly exaggerated, and then asked: "Who has mentioned the matter to your Majesty?" The Emperor replied that it was Fould, the Minister of State. "Fould!" cried St. Arnaud; "why, Sire, he has been speculating for a fall and I for a rise. The only difference between us is that I believed your Majesty's Government would inspire a feeling of confidence, and I lose; whilst your Minister of State has calculated on a panic, and he wins!" This is how the Emperor is served.

IMPERIAL PASTIMES.

The following entry in Viel Castel's diary (July 4, 1853) records an example of the Imperial pastimes at St. Cloud.

About one o'clock Princess Mathilde went to St. Cloud to pay the Empress a visit. . . Her Majesty's Court is a strange medley. The jester is no other than the First Chamberlain himself, Count de Tascher. In the middle of a conversation between the Empress and the Princess he was heard acting the buffon in the waiting room, and was requested to come and amuse the Princess. When he came the Empress said to him "Imitate a turkey," and he at once proceeded to do so, clucking and strutting and looking more like a turkey than the real bird. "Imitate the sun," said the Empress, and the Chamberlain, with all sorts of stupid grimaces, did the sun. "Imitate the moon." He assumed an idiotic air, and, giving to his already ugly features a still uglier look, said "That is the moon." Then he imitated a storm, and committed every farce, in fact, that his position required. It was ignoble to the last degree to see a man of forty-eight giving himself up to such antics in order to make himself laughed at.

MURAT AND LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ADVISERS.

Prince Murat could never disguise his scorn of Louis Napoleon's intimate advisers.

On the occasion of the Emperor's marriage Fould walked into the room where the Imperial family, high dignitaries and ministers were awaiting the arrival of the Emperor and Empress, and went about shaking hands with the members of the Imperial family with an assumption of extreme importance. When he got to Prince Murat he held out his hand in his patronising way; but the Prince shrugged his shoulders and told him to pass on, adding: "I decline to give my hand to such a man as you." Fould, taken aback, tried to insist, and asked the reason. The Prince replied: "Deuce take it, sir, pass on, and at once—or must I repeat my words?" Fould went off; but he complained to the Emperor, who wrote to Prince Murat that "he could not permit one of his Ministers to be abused in that fashion at the Tuileries." To which the Prince replied that he fully allowed that the Emperor was master in his own house, and, as he could not obey him, he should abstain from coming to the Palace. The Emperor then specially invited him, and showed him marked attention, but was not able to reconcile him to Fould; indeed, Murat said to him: "I will never shake hands with a man I despise." The result of Prince Murat's conduct was that a crowd of marshals and general officers wrote their names in his visitors' book. Fould is very properly despised and condemned by everybody. He and Persigny are on excellent terms. Prince Murat says that it is because they have learned to know and respect each other's infamies. "If I told all I know about Persigny," said the Prince, "it would be sufficient to send him to the galleys."

BARON HAUSSMAN VILIFIED.

In February, 1854, the author referred to Baron Haussman as follows :

Princess Mathilde has just told me that Pietri, the Prefect of Police, has been to beg her not to dine with Haussman, the Prefect of the Seine; he says he is a thief, and that proofs of his robberies have been placed in the hands of a Paris solicitor of his acquaintance.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Cosas de Espana :

May 7, 1855.—The French Ambassador at Madrid has just told me some curious details concerning the Court of Spain. The King was the instigator of the Queen's attempted assassination, and, he it was who placed the knife in the assassin's hand. This attempt on her life, which nearly succeeded, as the Queen was wounded, is not the only one of which the King has been guilty. One day, at Aranjuez, two men rushed upon the Queen, but were killed on the spot by the officers on guard, and buried in the garden. The affair was then hushed up . . . Isabella knows her spouse and all he is capable of. She fears, therefore, to become his victim, watches all night long, and only goes to bed when morning comes.

GEORGES SAND'S LOVERS.

Of Georges Sand M. de Viel Castel wrote in 1855 :

The principal lovers were De Seze, Jules Sandeau, Merimee, De Musset, Liszt, Chopin, &c. I was dining eight days ago with Eugene Delacroix, the painter, and asked him, "Were you ever Madame Sand's lover?" "Certainly," he replied, "as everybody else was!"

THE EMPEROR'S SURPRISE.

The Emperor's humanity is strikingly exemplified in the following anecdote, related by Marshal Vaillant :

A short time ago I had to obtain confirmation of a death sentence passed in Africa on a soldier, who being in love with his officer's mistress, and listening only to the promptings of jealousy resolved to murder her. The assassin's long premeditation of the act had steeled my heart against him, and I took his death-warrant into the Emperor's room without the least emotion. The Emperor took the paper from my hand, and, after reading it, said: "A murder resulting from jealousy!" "Yes, sire," I replied; "but a murder which was coolly and deliberately planned." The Emperor seemed plunged in thought for some seconds, and then asked me in a gentle tone, "Have you never been jealous, Marshal?" "Certainly, sire," I replied; "I have been as jealous as Othello. One day, for example, I ran all the way from the Faubourgh St. Germain to the Chausse d'Antin, armed with a kitchen knife, to kill a faithless woman." The Emperor looked at me with surprise, and twice exclaimed, "What, you?—you?" and then, after a moment's silence, gave me back the warrant saying "I pardon him."

NAPOLEON III'S CHARACTER.

As the statement of a staunch Imperialist and fervent personal adherent of Napoleon III., M. de Viel Castel's estimate (1859) of the Emperor's character deserves quotation :

Whoever endeavours to read the Emperor by what he says, even those with whom he is most intimate, will fall into a grevious error; he has about him a good deal of the conspirator, who prefers to act by crooked ways and means. His coldness towards some people, even his show of affection towards others, means very little; as for his esteem, he has none for anybody. He classes people under two heads—useful and useless. The most honest, most loyal of his followers, if he be not serviceable, counts as nothing in his estimation; but a cunning, designing scoundrel like Haussman, if enterprising and useful, will be well treated and fondled; no notice will be taken of his peculations and infamies, but his hand will be pressed, and he will be received with beaming smiles.... The Emperor is not communicative; he remains for whole days, so to speak, without opening his mouth, absorbed in his inmost thoughts. Calm and impenetrable even to those who are most in his confidence, his soul seems as adamantine as his face. Esteeming no man, no man is permitted to share his thoughts; he is like a laborious workman with useful tools but no companions.

FRANCE HASTENING TO HER DECLINE.

The memoirs conclude (August, 1864) with sad admissions and gloomy anticipations, the latter of which have been in great part realised by subsequent events :

At the present day France is isolated; she has allowed Denmark to perish, and has encouraged Prussian ambition in the hope of obtaining the banks of the Rhine. Vain hope! She has been tricked by M. de Bismarck, and, in order to hide her discomfiture, now declares that she has no interest whatever in anything that happens in Germany. The Emperor still follows the policy of the conspirator; he knows no other; his Cabinet is a workshop, in which plots are hatched against all other Governments. It has come to such a pass that his word and his treaties are no longer looked upon as binding.

We are hastening to our decline; that which was young about the Emperor has now grown old; and that which, but four years ago, was not quite corrupt, is now entirely so.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 27th Dec. :—

	Dec. 27.			Jan. 16.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	[illegible]	15	0	[illegible]	15	0
Treasury Balance	[illegible]	6	10	[illegible]	5	11
Other Deposits	[illegible]	15	2	[illegible]	11	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,22,084	8	9	[illegible]	0	0
Sundries	18,69,127	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	9
Rs.	[illegible]	1	2	[illegible]	2	10
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	77,39,875	12	0	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Other authorised Investments						
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	60,27,168	5	1	61,79,082	0	0
Credits on do.	76,98,956	6	7	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Bills discounted	70,92,78[illegible]	14	0	[illegible]	10	3
Balance with other Banks	[illegible]	7	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Bullion	2,01,474	9	3	[illegible]	15	6
Dead Stock	1,737	0	6	371	9	[illegible]
Stamps	12,151	6	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	11,20,330	9	10	[illegible]	10	5
Cash at Head Office	[illegible]	11	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. at Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	12	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Rs.	[illegible]	1	2	[illegible]	2	10

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND............................ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWEL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicinet Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; F PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

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FOR JANUARY 1888

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THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

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Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature [illegible] of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

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HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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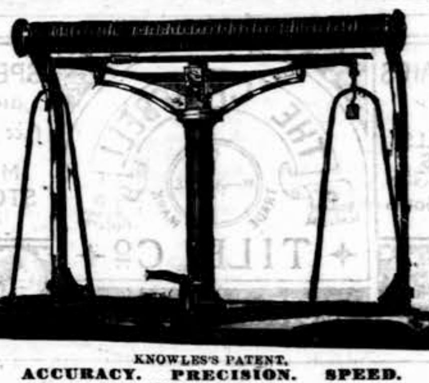

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Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

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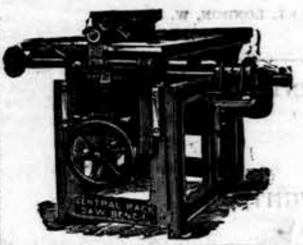

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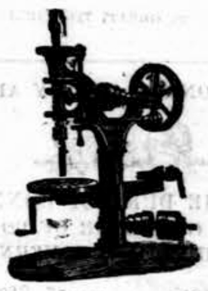

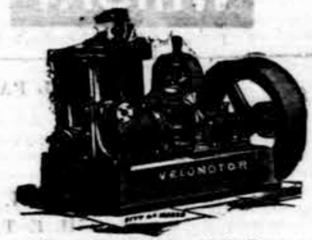

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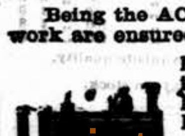

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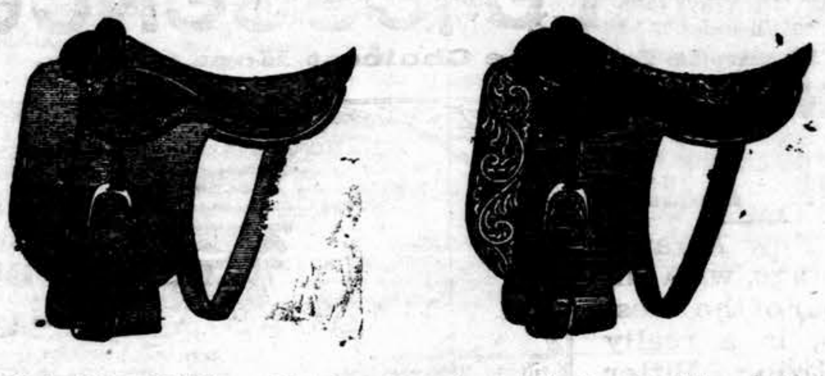

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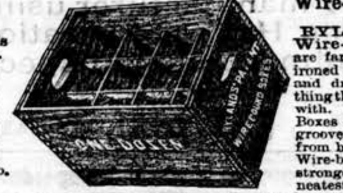

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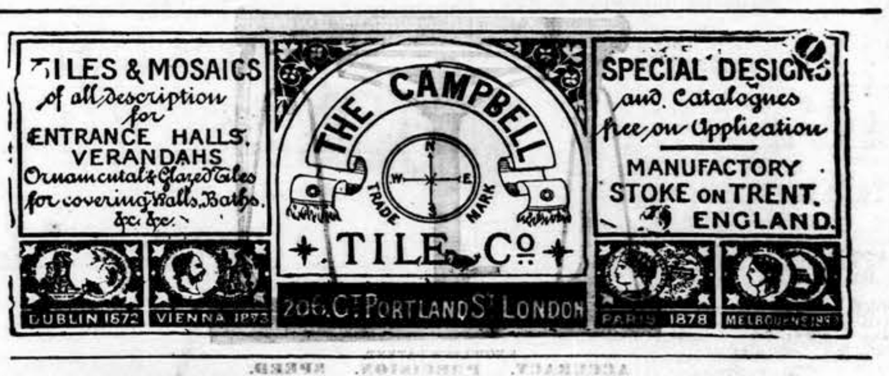

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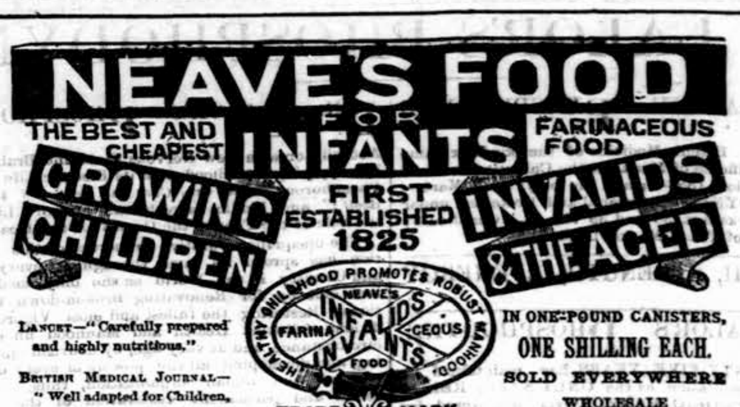

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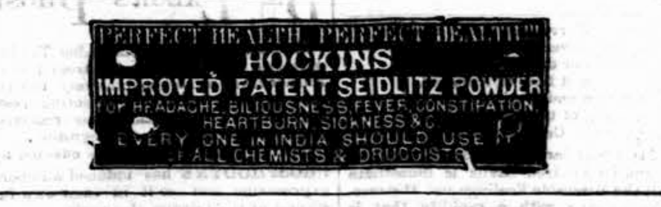

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